BRISTOL IS BUCKS COUNTY'S METROPOLIS

The Bucks County Gazette.

THE GAZETTE Is the Leading Paper of BRISTOL

VOL. XXIV. BRISTOL, BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896. NO. 7

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Court commences next Monday.

—Bristol colored Republicans have organized an Irving P. Wanger Club.

—There will be baptism at the first Baptist Church on next Sunday evening.

—The pews for the new M. E. Church have arrived and are being placed in position.

—The Parsonage Mite Society of the Methodist Church will hold their annual Supper the first week in October.

—Captain Leach and Sargeant Bickel of the U. R. K. of P. were in Philadelphia on Monday evening, attending a meeting of the officers of the 3rd Regiment.

—Mr. James Wright has been elected Accounting Warden by the vestry of St. James Chuuch, to fill the vacancy occasion by the death of Mr. Henry G. Booz.

—On Wednesday evening October the 7th, Hermione Lodge K. of P. will celebrate its 28th anniversary by the members giving a reception to their lady friends.

—The second meeting of the bicyclers will be held at Evens Hall this evening. All wheelmen are invited to attend who wish to better the roads in this vicinity.

—The Philadelphia Combine came out victorious at the conventions held in that city yesterday. James L. Miles was nominated for sheriff over Alexander Crow, Jr.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, September 17th, 1886: Miss Edith Bayles, Mrs. Minnie Reed, Ezekiel Stevens, Miss Helen Wilson, Mrs. Enna Vandegrift.

—Mr. Henry Rue, who was elected collector of delinquent taxes at the council meeting last Monday, has opened an office on Bath street, opposite the Closson House.

—Fidelity Council No. 21 Jr. O. U. A. M. is making arrangements for the presentation of flags to the different buildings of the public schools at an early date, to be decided upon later.

—The Pokanoket, which is propelled by twin screws, broke one of them this morning as she was leaving the wharf at Bristol. She made the trip to Philadelphia at a reduced rate of speed.

—The Helping Hand Society give an Autumn Festival at the Presbyterian Church this evening. The admission, including ice cream and cake, is fifteen cents. A musical programme will be rendered.

—The Republican county ticket nominated at Doylestown last Monday, is a most excellent one, and the gentlemen placed in nomination will without the shadow of a doubt be elected by decisive majorities.

—A portion of the bank broke away of the Delaware Division Canal on the nine mile level, just this side of Morrisville, at six o'clock on Tuesday morning. It will take several days to repair the damage and all towing in the meantime is suspended.

—Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Ida Rue, daughter of Mr. Harry Rue, of Bristol, and Mr. Charles F. Reetz, of Hulmeville. The ceremony will be performed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ewald R. Reetz, of Hulmeville, on Thursday evening, October 1st.

—Mr. Fred B. Vandegrift, of Philadelphia, son of ex-Senator Charles S. Vandegrift, of Lensalem, has been appointed Traffic Manager of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railway, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Vandegrift received his appointment from Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central Railroad.

—The work on the trolley railway between Langhorne and Bristol has been progressing and the track is now laid nearly to Hulmeville. A delay has been caused by some of the plates used in connecting the rails not being satisfactory. The company expect to have the road in operation to Bristol by Thanksgiving Day. As soon as the road reaches Bristol the company desires to extend its tracks through some of the streets of the borough, and a conference with that end in view has been arranged between the directors of the trolley company and the street committee of council.

—Curtis Riley, of Philadelphia, recently discharged from the House of Correction, and Edward Rogers, of Baltimore, were arrested in Bristol on Tuesday evening, in a box car on the Pennsylvania railroad by Officers Saxton and Wilkinson, charged with felonious assault and giving liquor to James Callahan, Thomas Smith and John Murphy, all three being minors and claiming Philadelphia as their place of residence. They were taken before Esquire Louderbough, when it was learned that Riley obtained the liquor by selling the shoes for fifty cents which had been given him at the House of Correction and spending the proceeds at John McOwen's. One of the boys, John Murphy, had been given so much whiskey that a physician was called in to administer opiates to quiet him. Rogers was committed to jail without bail, and Riley in default of bail was committed to jail. The witnesses were held in $100 each to appear at the next term of court. They were taken to Doylestown yesterday.

—James Donnelly, a man of over fifty years of age, who lived in the small house at the intake of the canal was found drowned yesterday morning, by Captain Fullis, of William Cramp, which ties up at the wharf opposite. The captain was returning from an early walk along the tow path at about six o'clock, when he saw what he supposed was a log in the canal, but which on closer inspection proved to be the body of the drowned man. He secured a rope around the body and tied it to the shore to await the arrival of Coroner Wm. H. Kunsman, of Morrisville, who had been sent for. Donnelly was last seen on Monday night at about eleven o'clock, at the corner of Bath and Otter streets, and is supposed to have fallen off the wharf when returning home. He could not swim and was always afraid of being drowned. Donnelly made a living by keeping the dogs, guns, boats, etc, for a few hunters at his house and the doing of odd jobs about town. The coroner's jury composed of Henry C. Bendere, John Harshaw, Harvey S. Rue, Wm. E. Ennis, David H. Carty, Jacob Hungrige, rendered a verdict of accidental drowning in the outlet of the Delaware Division Canal. The witnesses were Captain Jas. Fullis, Jacob Louder, C. W. Cutler and Wm. Smith. The remains were interred in the Friends burying ground yesterday afternoon.

Personal Mention.

Mr. Oscar L. Booz is at Sea Isle City for several days.

Rev. W. B. Morrow is visiting friends in upper New Jersey.

Miss May Tice is visiting relatives at Point Pleasant, N. J.

Miss Sallie T. Burke, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday among her acquaintances here.

Mr. Wm. H. J. Wilson, who has been at Parkland for two months, returned home on Tuesday.

Mr. Edward Vanuxem with his daughter Mrs Wurts, are the guests of the Misses Vanuxem.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Matlack and daughter, of Salem, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John S. Shull.

Miss Jennie Peck, of Philadelphia, was the guest of Miss Sallie Hawke for several days this week.

Mrs. Wm. H. Lorimer and daughter have returned from an extended visit to relatives in Thompsonville, Conn.

Mr. Charles R. Thompson is at Gettysburg this week, attending the 37th annual session of the State Council of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

Mrs. S. B. Roberts with Mrs. E. V. Roberts, of Philadelphia, are spending a few days with relatives and friends in Newtown, this week.

Council Proceedings.

The regular meeting of borough council was held last Monday evening, in the Council Chamber. The following members were present: B. C. Foster, President, and Messrs. Evans, Fetrow, Joyce, Minor, McCarry, Scull, Smith, Scott and Wright, Council.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The president administered the oath of office to Charles Wilson, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Peter R. Diehl, member from the Second ward.

The Police Committee reported that two arrests were made during the month of August and seven tramps lodged in the station house. The committee also reported that awaiting the opinion of the borough attorneys the keys to the station house had not yet been delivered to the High Constable, and that the opinion was now on the Clerk's desk.

The Committee on Health, Sanitation and Poor reported that a contract had been entered into with William Albright for the collection of dry garbage for the period of two years at a compensation of $50 per month.

The opinion of the Borough Counsel relative to the custodian of the keys of the station house was read: the right of the Police Committee, subject to the will of Council, to place keys in the hands of any one was affirmed. The opinion was accepted and ordered filed

Henry Rue, High Constable, was elected collector of delinquent borough taxes, and his bond for the sum of $6000, with E. W. Minster and S. W. Groff as sureties was approved.

Taxes amounting to $585 against the Bristol Improvement Co., and E. T. Steel & Co., exemptions, and Amanda Adams, duplicated, were remitted.

An ordinance providing for the curbing and paving of both sides of Mifflin street from Bath to Linden street was introduced and referred to the Street Committee to have printed and presented to a special meeting of Council to be held on next Monday evening.

A communication from A. Weir Gilkeson, Esq., stating that the directors of the Newtown, Langhorne and Bristol Trolley Street Railroad desired to hold a conference with Council or a committee of Council, with reference to a proposed extension of their tracks on some of the streets of the borough, was referred to the street committee with instructions to report at the special meeting.

On motion surveyor's plan No. 22 giving the grade of Mifflin street, was approved.

A communication from the fire companies announcing the election of John B. Appleton as chief engineer and George M. Vansant as assistant engineer, was read, and on motion the election was confirmed.

A petition from the trustees of the M. E. church and property owners on Wilson street asking Council to accept the street and declare same a public highway, was read and referred to the street committee with power to act.

On motion the street committee was authorized to purchase and place a fire plug at the corner of Wood and Brook streets.

The president appointed Charles Wilson a member of the police committee.

On motion of Samuel Scott the president appointed a committee of three to ascertain the cost of 30 or 35 arc lights to be placed on the streets of the borough. The president appointed Messrs. Scott, Scull and Smith as said committee.

Bills amounting to $1185.35 were presented, read and approved.

Council then adjourned.

MARRIED.

Graham-Nevegold.

At Bogota, Republic of Colombia, South America, July 8, 1896, by Rev. T. H. Candor, assisted by Hon. L. F. McKinney, U. S. Minister, Rev. Malbone W. Graham and Miss Nellie Nevegold.

Worrell-Lott.

On September 8, 1896, by Rev. W. H. Burrell, 43 Cooper street, Camden, N. J., William B. Worrell and Lizzie Lott, both of Bristol, Pa.

W. C. T. U.

The Womens' Christian Temperance Union is looking forward with pleasure to a fine treat on Sunday, Sept. 27, when Major Hilton is to address the people of Bristol on the Temperance work.

Devotional Meeting of the W. C. T. U. next Wednesday afternoon at 4 P. M. in the Friends School. All are invited to attend.

—There are no flies on the Republicans of Maine. The complete returns from that state show the biggest majority ever given there in favor of the Republican ticket. The plurality is 48,461. The result is most disheartening to the advocates of repudiation and dishonest money.

ORGANIZATION OF BRISTOL WHEELMEN.

Improvements of Roads and Bicycle Paths its Object.

On last Thursday evening, a number of bicyclers convened at Evens's hall, corner of Pond and Mill streets, for the purpose of forming a permanent Association of the Wheelmen of Bristol and vicinity. The object of the organization is not of a social nature, but to bring all possessors of wheels together for the purpose of bettering the conditions of the roads and paths in this vicinity and the making of a regular bicycle path from Trenton to Torresdale. The association will be strictly local to Bristol and vicinity, it will however use its influence for the formation of similar associations in neighboring towns.

At the meeting on Thursday there were over sixty members enrolled, a great many of whom are our most prominent citizens. No special business was accomplished on that night. Mr. George A. Shoemaker was elected temporary chairman, and J. J. Campbell, temporary secretary. The following committee of fifteen was chosen to meet at Mr. A. Weir Gilkeson's office on Monday evening and draft a constitution and by-laws, to be presented at the meeting this evening:

F. F. Bell, William S. Wright, B. Landreth, Jr., Philip Winter, Walter F. Leedom, W. C. Peirce, Thomas Longstreet, Howard I. James, Leopold Landrath, A. Weir Gilkeson, Lewis J. Bevan, George A. Shoemaker, Gabriel Schiesser, Jr, Charles Schenck, Joseph J. Campbell.

The constitution and by-laws as printed below will be read this evening before the association and will very likely be adopted with but few changes:

CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. NAME AND OBJECT.—The name of this association shall be the Wheelman's Road Association, of Bristol, Pa., and its object shall be the construction of bicycle paths, leading to or from the Borough of Bristol; assisting the movement for good roads throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania or the United States. The encouragement of cycling and the protection of its members in their lawful rights.

SECTION 2. MEMBERSHIP AND DUES.—Any resident of the State of Pennsylvania of good moral character may become a member of this association upon being nominated and admitted as provided by the By-laws, and any member may be suspended or expelled as provided by the By-laws. Each member shall pay, for the purpose of the organization, one dollar per annum, which shall be payable when and as the By-laws provide. A new member shall pay such initiation fee as may be provided by the By-laws.

OFFICERS.—The business of the association shall be conducted by a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Standing Committee on Membership, a Standing Committee on Finance, a Standing Committee on Construction and Maintenance of Paths, a Standing Committee on Legislation, a Standing Committee on Progress and an Executive Committee. These officers and committees shall be elected and appointed for such time and in such manner as the By-laws provide.

BADGE.—The badge of the association shall be a scarlet ribbon with the inscription, "W. R. A., of Bristol, Pa.," printed thereon of such form and design as shall be determined upon by the Executive Committee, which shall be furnished to the members, in such manner and at such price as the By laws shall provide.

MEETING AND QUORUM.—There shall be an annual meeting of the Association to be held on the first Wednesday in October, at such time and place in the Borough of Bristol, as the Executive Committee may select, and of which the Secretary shall give notice in such manner as is provided by the Executive Committee.

SPECIALS MEETINGS.—Special meetings may be held at any time within the Borough of Bristol, at the call of the President or of any two other officers or committeemen or of any ten members, upon one week's notice stating the business of the meeting and the time and place thereof, mailed to to each member and advertised by at least fifty hand bills conspicuously posted along the streets of the Borough of Bristol. Twenty-five per cent. of the paid up membership shall constitute a quorum.

AMENDMENT.—This constitution may be altered or amended by a two thirds vote of the members present at any meeting.

BY-LAWS.

MEMBERSHIP.—Nominations to membership shall be made to the Standing Committee on Membership, in writing, stating the name and residence of the proposed member, and signed by two members of the association.

ELECTION.—Election to membership shall be by a majority vote of the Committee on Membership. Any member may be suspended from membership for a period not exceeding six months, for such conduct as may be held to be unbecoming a member by a two thirds vote of the Committee on Membership, and any member may be expelled by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Membership. Any member of the association shall have the right to complain to the Committee on Membership, of the conduct of any other member, and such complaint shall be acted upon by the said committee, and decided to be unwise or improper to act upon, or to be cause for suspension or for expulsion. Any member may resign his membership in writing to the Committee on Membership. Failure to pay the dues for a period of six months after they become due shall be equivalent to resignation. The Committee on Membership shall report to the Executive Committee each month all new members, resignations, suspensions, and expulsions and the same shall be published as the Executive Committee may from time to time determine.

DUES.—All new members after October 1st, 1896, shall pay an admission fee of ten cents for each month or part thereof, up to October 1st, following the date of their application, and the one dollar annual dues shall be payable in advance on October 1st of each year.

OFFICERS AND STANDING COMMITTEES.—At each annual meeting the association shall elect a President, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and three members of each of the Standing Committees shall hold office for one year or until their successors are elected or appointed. The persons elected shall meet immediately after their election and shall fill up the Standing Committees to their respective numbers as follows:

The Committee on Membership to consist of eleven members, Committee on Finance to consist of seven member, Committee on Construction and Maintenance of Paths to consist of seven members, Committee on Legislation to consist of seven members, Committee on Progress of the Association to consist of five members. Each committee shall at once meet and elect its own chairman, and the chairman so elected together with the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the association shall constitute the Executive Committee. Each Committee shall regulate and appoint its own time and place of meeting and conduct the business referred to it in its own way, but the chairman of each committee shall report every action of his committee to the Executive Committee, which shall meet once each month at least, and no committee shall have power to bind the association excepting in the case of admission to membership, unless and until the proposed action shall first be approved by the Executive Committee. Any matter referred to any Standing Committee, and not acted upon by that committee previous to the next meeting of the Executive Committee shall be deemed to have been neglected by the Standing Committee, and shall be acted upon finally by the Executive Committee provided, however, that the Executive Committee may upon the request of the chairman of any Standing Committee extend the time to such Standing Committee for the consideration of any matter. Any member may refer any question to the association for action, by a written application to the Secretary, who shall hand the same to the President and the President shall at once refer the matter to the proper committee. The chairman of each Standing Committee shall keep a record of the proceedings of his committee, reporting the same to each meeting of the Executive Committee. The work of the association shall be distributed among the committees as follows:

The Committee on Membership shall have charge of the admission, resignation, suspension and expulsion of members.

The Finance Committee shall keep a record of the dues, and collect the same and all other moneys due the Association, shall approve all bills against the Association and keep a careful record of all receipts and expenditures.

The Committee on Construction and Maintenance of Paths shall have charge of the building and keeping in order all bicycle paths constructed by the Association.

The Committee on legislation shall pass upon any proposed amendment to the Constitution or By-laws, shall ascertain what good roads legislation is from time to time accomplished or undertaken in the neighborhood of Bristol borough, and shall look after the interests of any member whose legal rights as a wheelman have been infringed.

The Committee on Progress shall take charge of any matter not otherwise provided for, shall obtain such information as requested upon any matter relating to cycling and shall particularly call attention of the members, the public and the municipal authorities to poor highways.

Each committee will attend to any matter referred to it by the President.

The Executive Committee shall receive and act upon all resignations from office and shall fill vacancies until the next election. They shall have a definite time and place of meeting at least once each month. A quorum of all standing committees shall be such members as attend the meeting upon at least 24 hours notice of such meeting by the chairman. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be a majority of its members, and any member of the Executive Committee who shall fail to attend three consecutive meetings shall be considered as having resigned his office and his place shall be immediately filled.

The President shall be the executive head of the Association, shall preside at all meetings of the Executive Committee and of the Association, and shall attend to such duties as are given him by these By-laws. In his temporary absence the chairman of the different standing committees shall act as vice president, in the order in which the standing committees are named in the Constitution.

The Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Association, and of the meetings of the Executive Committee, and shall conduct all the official correspondence of the Association, and of the Executive Committee. He shall not be required, however, to conduct the necessary correspondence of the various standing committees which shall be attended to by the chairman thereof.

The Treasurer shall receive and receipt for all funds from the chairman of the Finance Committee, who shall be the financial secretary of the Association, at least once each month, and shall deposit the same in bank in the name of the Association, and no funds shall be withdrawn from bank except by check or order signed by the treasurer and the president and attested by the secretary as approved by the Executive Committee.

BADGE.—The Executive Committee shall procure a supply of badges for the Association and shall deliver one to each member upon payment of ten cents, and it shall be the duty of each member to attach the said badge to the handle bars of his or her wheel when riding.

AMENDMENTS.—These By-laws may be altered or amended by a majority vote of the members present at any meeting, provided, however, that if the committee upon legislation shall recommend to the meeting that the proposed amendment be not made then a two-thirds vote shall be required.

The members of the First Baptist Church took possession of their improved audience room on last Sunday. The church has undergone extensive repairs in being repainted and stenciled and newly carpeted. Robing rooms have been built on each side of the pulpit with galleries upon the top for the choirs. The baptistry has been remodeled so that when the candidate appears before the audience he is waist deep in the water. Hot water heat has been placed all over the church and a handsome chandelier in the ceiling. The wood work has been grained to match the pulpit which is of oiled chestnut wood. Welsbach burners have been placed upon the gas-fixtures. The old gallery which was formerly in the back part of the church has been removed and the stairways which were in the vestibule have been torn out, thereby giving the light from the windows which were hidden by the gallery stairs. The Sunday School room has also been renovated and improved. The platform has been raised, the walls painted a light color, new carpet placed upon the floor and new shades before the windows.

The front of the church and the pulpit was handsomely decorated with large palms and other plants. Cut flowers were placed upon the window-sills. The choir was augmented by a number of singers from neighboring churches and several musical instruments. The music was ably rendered and enjoyed by all. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. A. J. Rowland, D. D., formerly of the Franklin Square Baptist Church of Baltimore, and now Secretary of the American Baptist Publication Society, of Philadelphia. Rev. I. W. Goodhue preached in the evening. Rev. W. C. Hendrickson offered prayer in the morning and Rev. Mr. Cook in the evening. The services were largely attended a number being compelled to stand in the vestibule in the evening service. Upwards of four hundred dollars was raised by subscription at the appeals made by the pastor. Letters were read from Rev. E. P. Shields, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. C. H. Rorer of the Methodist. A letter was also read from Rev. W. H. Clipman, a former pastor.

Row at the Dinner Table.

A Burlington dispatch says Wm. M. Black, of Bristol, crossed the river last Tuesday and went with Charles Baker to his farm, on the outskirts of the city, to dicker for a horse. Baker invited the Bristol man to stay for dinner, but had aroused his ire while on his way to the farm.

At the dinner table Black, it is alleged, struck the farmer a stunning blow with a chair, gashing his head and leaving him in a dazed condition. Black was arrested in Burlington and held in $500 bail.

The GAZETTE is the leading Republican paper in Bucks county.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY CONVENTION.

A Big Convention and a First-Class Ticket.

The Bucks County Republican Convention was held in Doylestown on last Monday. It was one of the largest conventions ever held at the county seat. A good sized platform was erected in the court house yard upon which were a number of representative men from the different sections of the county.

The day was a very comfortable one, and no one suffered from excessive warmth except the members of two or three delegations who had not come to the convention with their minds made up just for whom their vote should be cast.

At 11 20, the time the convention was called to order, all of the delegates were present. Newtown and Bristol sent the largest delegations. There were over a hundred from the former place, and two hundred or more from the latter, prominent among whom were B. F. Gilkeson, Captain E. G. Edwards and Frank F. Bell, who arrived the night before to feel the county's pulse. On the streets the candidates were moving around and making themselves generally popular, sometimes by the offer of a fragrant Havana or the glad hand.

Before the convention was called to order the nomination was conceded of Irvin Aaron for Sheriff and Wm. P. Wright for Recorder. There was no contest for assembly, Messrs. Rice, Funk and Patterson being nominated by acclimation. Walter R. Johnson's name was the only one presented for Director of the Poor.

County chairman John C. Swartley called the convention to order at 11.20. Every district was represented. Eastburn Reeder, of Solebury, was elected permanent chairman, and George W. McIntosh, of Doylestown, Wesley Haldeman, of Plumstead, and Joseph G. Moyer, of Perkasie, were elected secretaries.

Edward Deemer, of Durham; Dr. C. D. Fretz, of Sellersville; Wm. H. Shoem[illegible], of New Britain; Wm. Wise, Falls; John O. Shemmel, Springfield, were elected vice presidents.

After the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of one member from each district, came the nomination of candidates, when the following persons were named:

Sheriff—Edmund Wright, Morrisville; Franklin Eastburn, Newtown township; Irvin Aaron, Yardley; Lendrum Stockton, Lower Makefield; Milton V. Vanartsdalen, Northampton, withdrawn.

Recorder—Stephen K. Atkinson, Newtown borough; William P. Wright, Bristol borough.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions—B. F. Ridge, Langhorne borough; Caleb T. Lawrence, Middletown; John G. Cryer, Bensalem, Lower; W. Henry Wink, East Bristol township; Joseph K. Harding, Langhorne borough.

Clerk of Orphans' Court—William H. Twining, Northampton; William Simpson, Lower Makefield; John T. Fish, Falls.

County Commissioners, First District—Jacob H. Myers, Perkasie; Samuel Slotter, East Rockhill; Isaac W. Longacre, Milford; Nicholas McCarty, Haycock.

Third District—John T. Poor, Upper Makefield, Lewis Hagaman, Wrightstown;

Director of the Poor—Walter R. Johnson, Bensalem.

Auditors, First District—Howard Kinsey, Milford; Clinton S. Fox, Tinicum.

Third District—Samuel K. Radcliffe, Warwick.

Assembly—Henry S. Funk, Springfield; Hampton W. Rice, Solebury; James Patterson, Bristol township.

Upon motion it was decided that where there was only one candidate nominated for office they be declared elected by acclamation. This resulted in the nomination of James Patterson, Hampton W. Rice and Henry S. Funk for Assembly, Walter Johnson for Director of the Poor and Samuel K. Radcliffe for auditor.

Milton Vanartsdalen was withdrawn as candidate for sheriff upon the call of the list of candidates.

The following was read before the convention and referred to the committee on resolutions:

We, the Republicans of Bucks county, in county convention assembled, believing the interests of the party would be advanced by the adoption of the delegate system of making nomination for county officers, hereby ask that such change be made.

The convention then adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock, p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first business was the reception of ballots.

Henry Lear, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

The Republicans of Bucks county in convention assembled heartily endorse and adopt the platform of our National convention held at St. Louis, believing that the financial and economic policies therein enunciated are the true principles which will again restore the general prosperity experienced in this country prior to 1893.

We not only endorse the action of our National convention, but rejoice in its wisdom displayed in the selection of our standard bearers, and pledge our united and untiring support to "the advance agents of prosperity," McKinley and Hobart.

We further endose the platform adopted by our State Convention, and the candidates selected for Congressmen-at-Large, Galusha A. Grow and Samuel A. Davenport.

We congratulate the Republicans of the VIIth Congressional District in the able representations given us by our present member of Congress, Hon. Irving P. Wanger, and this county pledges him its hearty support in his triumphant reelection.

Resolved, that inasmuch as our senior U. S. Senator has wilfully and persistently misrepresented the Republican party of Pennsylvania, our present State Senator and the nominees for Assembly this day named, if elected, are hereby instructed to vote against and use all honorable means to prevent the re-election of J. Donald Cameron, to the United States Senate.

Wesley Haldeman, of Plumstead, moved to amend the report by striking out the last resolution. The motion was lost and the resolutions adopted as read.

The resolution offered at the morning session was debated by the committee and it resolved to submit the matter to the county committee. The following resolution was passed by the committee on resolutions:

"Resolved, That the county committee are hereby requested to take up and consider the question of making such change in the party rules as will provide for some other system of making nominations than the present method of holding a mass convention.

FIRST BALLOT.

SHERIFF.

Edmund Wright	17
Franklin Eastburn	8
Irvin Aaron	134
Lendrum Stockton	3

RECORDER.

William P. Wright	100
Stephen K. Atkinson	57

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

B. F. Ridge	29
Caleb T. Lawrence	35
John G. Cryor	8
W. Henry Wink	15
Joseph K. Harding	70

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

William H. Twining	48
William Simpson	49
John T. Fish	60

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First District.

Jacob H. Myers	66
Samuel Slotter	20
Isaac W. Longacre	44
Nicholas McCarty	27

Third District.

John T. Poor	124
Lewis Hagaman	33

AUDITORS.

First District.

Howard Kinsey	34
Clinton S. Fox	104

Having received a majority of the 157 votes the Chairman announced that the following candidates were nominated: Irvin Aaron, Sheriff; William P. Wright, Recorder; John T. Poor, County Commissioner; Clinton S. Fox, Auditor.

The convention then proceeded to take a second ballot for Clerk of Orphans' Court, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and one Commissioner.

SECOND BALLOT.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

William H. Twining	44
William Simpson	48
John T. Fish	65

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

B. F. Ridge	10
Caleb T. Lawrence	[illegible]
John G. Cryor	4
W. Henry Wink	4
Joseph K. Harding	96
John T. Fish	2

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

First District.

Jacob H. Myers	69
Samuel Slotter	11
Isaac W. Longacre	54
Nicholas McCarty	23

Harding having a majority of the votes was declared nominated for Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

After the result of the second ballot was announced Twining withdrew as a candidate for Clerk of Orphan's Court.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Upper End Commissioner and Clerk of Orphan's Court.

Before the third ballot was taken Samuel Slotter withdrew as a candidate for Commissioner.

THIRD BALLOT.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

William Simpson	100
John T. Fish	56

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

Third District.

Jacob H. Myers	89
Isaac W. Longacre	53
Nicholas McCarty	14

The ticket was completed by the nomination of Simpson for Clerk of Orphans' Court and Myers for Commissioner.

THE TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

Henry S. Funk, Springfield.
Hampton W. Rice, Solebury.
James Patterson, Bristol twp.

SHERIFF.

Irvin Aaron, of Yardley.

RECORDER.

Wm. P. Wright, of Bristol.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

Joseph K. Harding, Langhorne boro.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

William Simpson, Lower Makefield.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Jacob H. Myers, Perkasie.
John T. Poor, Upper Makefield.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

Walter R. Johnson, Bensalem.

AUDITORS.

Clinton S. Fox, Tinicum.
Samuel K. Radcliff, Warwick.

After the ticket was completed, Hon. Irving P. Wanger was loudly called upon and made an eloquent address which at its conclusion was greeted with prolonged cheers.

Tours to the South Via the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Two very attractive early autumn tours are offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New York and Philadelphia September 29 and October 13.

After the experience of the past few years it is hardly necessary to say that these outings are planned with the utmost care. Suffice it to say that all arrangements are so adjusted as to afford the best possible means of visiting each place to the best possible advantage. The tours each cover a period of ten days, and include the battlefield of Gettysburg, picturesque Blue Mountain, Luray Caverns, Basic City, the Natural Bridge, Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington, and Mt. Vernon.

The round trip, including all necessary expenses, is $55 from New York, $53 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's Tourist Agents. He will be assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be ladies unaccompanied by male escort.

Special trains of parlor cars are provided for the exclusive use of each party, in which the entire trip from New York is made.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents or the Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Notice of Removal.

Dr. J. D. Thomas, specialist in the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas, has removed from 912 to 1122 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Room For Rent.

Third story room of Washington Hall for lodge purposes. For terms, etc., apply to
B. C. FOSTER,
Cor. Wood and Mill Sts.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Bryan's Hocus-Pocus.

What an amazing amount of affection Bryan has for the farmers. He seems to consider himself their high and mighty friend. He would make them believe that their interests are identical with his success in planting himself in the presidential chair. Woe be to them if his aspiration should end in smoke!

But the farmers need not worry. They can employ themselves better than to help pull Bryan through. They ought not to be in a hurry to lend wings to his ambition. His talk is sometimes exceedingly plausible, but it carries wisdom as a sieve carries water. The tongue of a demagogue was never fashioned to utter gospel truth. Bryan's loquacity gives no indication that it is born on the lips of a statesman. Far from it. Read his letter of acceptance if you wish to measure his strength or fathom his depth. There is no depth to fathom. That letter is probably the weakest thing of the kind that was ever put forth by any candidate for the presidency. It is hardly worthy of serious comment. Compare it with McKinley's letter. The difference you will discover is the difference between the two men. The sun and moon, night and day, prosperity and adversity, differ not more widely.

But let us not forget that Bryan sympathizes with the troubled farmers. He overflows with sympathy with the workingmen wherever his compassionate words can reach them. He cherishes a stupendous regard for their welfare. He gently winds himself round their hearts. He tries to [illegible] limited coinage of silver will prove an effective panacea for all their woes, real or fancied. He labors to burn it into their minds and especially to impress it on their pockets. His fellow-feeling is vast, but he only wants to be president four years. Why is he so modest? If four years of Brynnism will bring to the farmers, and the workingmen, and the rest of mankind, a realization of golden dreams (we have never heard of silvern dreams) why not extend the beatific experience and make it eight years? If Bryan can show that one of his anticipated fifty-three cent dollars is equal to one of the old-fashioned kind that travel on a one-hundred-cent reputation, possibly he can easily convince us that four years in the White House under free silver would be equal to eight years under the existing gold standard.

Four years of Bryanism would bring more than four years of calamity and distraction and distruction, and a sweeping flood of evils such as the country has never yet witnessed. Better eight years of McKinley than one hour of Bryan.

This man labors with lip and soul to make the farmer and all workingmen believe that his election will be a godsend to every one of them. Great is his delusion. He dwells in the domain of fancy. He utterly ignores experience, and seriously imagines that the financial world can banish all the laws that invariably enter into its government. He might as well tell these people that he can suspend the law of gravitation. Neither platforms nor presidents can upset the order of the universe.

We all want to see the condition of the farmers and workingmen improved, but we do not wish to thrust them out of the frying pan into the fire. We do not wish to see the inauguration of a condition of things that would make matters infinitely worse than they are.

Bryan would like the farmers to believe that wheat would be doubled in price through the hocus-pocus of free silver. He omits to inform the great body of working people that it would double the price of a loaf of bread. He does not say with eloquent and oratorical emphasis, "elect me, ye sons and daughters of toil, and multiply by two the price of everything you eat and wear. Elect me, ye honest, brow-sweating wage-earners, and witness the magical expansion of your store bills, and the gradual lifting of the cost of everything you buy. It will be your sweet privilege to get all of your household articles at double their present cost. Elect me, all ye that labor, and all that live on the savings of a life-time, and then peacefully, comfortably enjoy a big increase in the expenses of living."

That sort of talk, though panoplied in unromantic truth, would not win votes. It is safe to say that workingmen are not such unsophisticated fools as to resort to the ballot box to make everything dear. Even the farmer may listen to the fine spun theories of a dreamer and not be deluded or deceived, for he has sense enough to know that if free silver can work miracles in one direction it can do so in another. Help would not be divorced from harm. Fixed and rigid laws govern the prosaic world of finance, which was never yet invaded by a miracle; and Bryan might just as well try to prove that two and two make eight, as to endeavor to array his financial fallacies with the garments of truth.

—The ferryboat runs again this Saturday evening.

Want a Piano?

A steady stream of pianos rented during the past summer is now flowing back to the warerooms of F. A. North & Co., 1308 Chestnut street. Although many of the instruments were new last spring, they must be sold, no matter what they bring. Hence these remarkable bargains: $400 Conover Bros. Upright, $175; $550 Knabe Upright, $285; $350 Meyer Upright, $150; $400 Miller Upright, $140; $500 Decker Bros., $175; $400 Hansing & Sco. Upright, $245. Also 73 organs by best makers, $15 up. Send for list of bargains and special plans of payment.

—You might fool some of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time. This is made manifest by the large tonage of coal now being delivered by W. F. Leedom. Many people who have been duped by inferior coal, by over anxious dealers to make large profit are now buying at the old reliable Bath street yard.

A Fugitive From the Court of Honor.

The Democratic party of Pennsylvania, as represented by Convention number two, is not a shining object of admiration. It is more likely to win ridicule than to part the lips of praise. Who is so foolish as to show it respect? Behold it! What a spectacle! Its attitude is supremely ridiculous. Political inconsistency and freakish caprice could not further go; nor could a political party more completely reverse itself and tumble to the heresies of the hour. The party, if that be the party, has forfeited the decent regard of every patriotic citizen. It is simply a political weathervane, recently pointing due east, now pointing due west. What a commentary on the stability of political principles! What a grotesque exhibition of the vicissitudes of party policy! Well may it exclaim, in its bewildering perplexity, "where am I at?"

Last April, in convention assembled, the delegates representing that singular party solemnly proclaimed to all the world its monetary position in these brave words—"We are in favor of a firm, unvarying maintenance of the gold standard. While we favor the most liberal use of silver consistent with the enforcement of a gold standard, we are absolutely opposed to the free coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion by the Government."

Noble words these and worthy of the highest praise.

Such was the attitude of that eccentric party on the 29th of last April. On the [illegible] of the present month the wind had completely shifted, and on that day a new convention of delegates, representing themselves if not the party in its entirety, declared, whether solemnly or not we cannot say, its hearty endorsement of the Chicago platform, "and particularly that plank in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1."

There. Did the world ever witness a parallel to this reversal of opinion? No wonder the sensible and unwavering members of the party as it was are ashamed to the extreme of disgust of the party as it is. Time serving, improbity, servility to the irrational conceits that bubble on the surface of the hour, the giddiness of a clouded perception—these are the maladies that afflict the effete thing called the Democratic party. The poor, drivelling, brainless changling has taken leave of its senses and fallen into the hands of sycophants. Its backbone has disappeared; its mastery over itself has vanished; its moral courage has sadly oozed out. If it ever had any glory its glory has departed. In April it had a heart of oak; in this month of September it has the heart of a frail chicken eagerly looking for worms, and the flaunting white feather is the emblem of its disgrace. A renegade from a guard of patriots is not more to be despised than this fugitive from the court of honor.

A Right Side and a Wrong Side.

The pending political contest suggests some very simple questions. It is essentially a contention of honesty against dishonesty, of law and order against anarchy and mob rule, of faithfulness to public and private obligations against the baseness of repudiation.

Shall we continue to have honest dollars, or shall our dollars be degraded? Shall public honor remain unblemished, or shall shame and disgrace tarnish our glory? Shall the nation be kept in the path of integrity, or shall it throw off its habiliments of honor and sink into the depths of financial degradation? Shall we still claim and deserve the respect of the world, or shall we forfeit our right to universal regard?

Let the nation be kept on the high ground of uncompromising probity. Let all our currency be honest currency, sound, stable, and unfluctuating. Let law be forever paramount and anarchy hide its head. Let us be true to all our obligations, public as well as private, maintaining our credit unimpaired. Let us plant the seeds of prosperity, and not fly to ills that will be greater than those we bear.

How can any man of good repute cast a vote in favor of repudiation? How can any one vote to bring shame upon the Republic?

McKinley and Hobart stand upon a platform of principles that represents all that is just and honorable in connection with the affairs of government. That platform gives no countenance to a fraudulent dollar. It gives no shelter to anarchy. It offers no encouragement to repudiation. It does not reflect upon the Supreme Court with the violent menaces of mob law.

The Bryan platform is a mass of populistic vagaries. A sufficient comment is the fact that prominent and distinguished Democrats in all parts of the country condemn, denounce, and repudiate it, and they refuse to support its candidates. They are wise. They are patriotic. They are honest. They believe in sound money. So should every true American. They believe in sustaining the public credit. So should all honorable citizens. They believe that "the interests of the people demand that the earnings of trade, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and especially the wages of labor, should be paid in money of the greatest intrinsic value and of the highest standard adopted by the civilized nations of the world." How much better, wiser, nobler is their position than that of the time-serving demagogues who favor "devices and schemes for the debasement of our currency."

Lodge Room for Rent.

Lodge room in Pythian Hall for rent. Largest and best equipped room in town. Also room for entertainments, fairs and suppers. Full equipment of dishes, tables, kitchen utensils, &c. For terms &c. apply to

L. C. WETTLING,
W. H. P. HALL,
GUSTAV RATHKE,
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The Bucks County Gazette

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.
THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, SETP. 17, 1896.



REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President,
WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of Ohio.
For Vice-President,
GARRET A. HOBART, of New Jersey.

For Presidential Electors-At-Large.

Joseph Wharton,	William Witherow,
Alex E. Patton,	Peter L. Kimberly.

District Electors.

John S. Pearson,	H. C. Prevost,
Allen B. Rorke,	J. V. Brown,
Frank P. Henley,	F. N. Eaton,
W. M. Taggart,	G. B. Miller,
Leonard Myers,	R. H. Shindel,
J. H. Huddell,	George D. Swank,
W. I. Solly,	A. C. White,
John Fritz,	W. H. Randolph;
Henry L. Johnson,	E. Wertheimer,
John H. Landis,	Josiah Spear,
Everett Warren,	E. E. Abrams,
E. W. Wilde,	Isadore Sobel,
Harrison Ball,	William Schnur,
D. W. Miller,	J. C. Campbell.

For Congress-at-large.
SAMUEL A. DAVENPORT, Erie.
GALUSHA A. GROW, Susquehanna.

COUNTY.

For Congressman, Seventh District,
HON. IRVING P. WANGER, of Montgomery.

VOTE

VOTE early.

INDUCE your neighbor to vote.

PENNSYLVANIA should give a greater majority than ever.

TWENTY-SEVEN years of protection (1865 to 1892) decreased our public debt $1,747,-[illegible].

Three years of free trade (1893 to 1896) increase our public debt $262,320,360.

These are the plainest reasons why McKinley should be elected president, the sooner the better.

THE world's silver is worth $4,000,000,000 now. Bryan's proposition is that this country can add $4,000,000,000 to its value by taking the world's yearly product, which is in coinage value about $215,000,000, or 165,000,000 ounces. Does this look rational? Will the use of $215,000,000 add $4,000,000,000 to the value of anything worth only $4,000,000,000?

THOMAS JEFFERSON not only insisted that the dollar, whether of gold or silver, should contain a dollar's worth of metal—the amount to be determined by the market prices—but he went further. He had an inborn, honest detestation of the coin clipping methods by which governments had sought to defraud the governed. He denied the right of congress to debase the coin by a reduction in the value.

MR. JAMES R. GARFIELD writes from Ohio on a point that has occurred to many Republicans: "In his effort to array class against class Mr. Bryan has appealed most strongly to the farmers. If they forsake him his election is an impossibility. Possibly many do not realize the difficulty that will confront a new Republican administration. With an adverse senate, all means for increasing our revenues to a point above expenditures will be confused with the silver question. The contest arising on that point is the most serious aspect of next year's political problem."

THERE is nothing dishonoring in the fact that one earns his bread in the sweat of his face. [William J. Bryan's Labor Day speech at Chicago.]

And a man may without dishonor earn his bread by the sweat of his jaw if the manner and matter of his speaking are wholesome. But whenever Mr. Bryan can get a crowd of American workingmen to listen to him he harangues about the "struggling masses," the "greatness of the common people," and he tells the farmer that he is the equal of the banker, the workingman that he is as good as the railroad president. This is the talk of a demagogue, and it does harm because it implants in the minds of Bryan's auditors the idea that they are being oppressed and downtrodden, and that bankers and railroad presidents are striving to deprive them of their freedom and equality. Bryan means to implant these ideas. It is his trade to sow discontent and stir up class feeling.—New York Times.

Tell us Mr. Bryan!

A big part of Mr. Bryan's speeches relates to rosy pictures of how the country would blossom and bloom under free coinage. He tries to show how the silver owner could take his metal to the mint and have it made into dollars that would be worth full value. This private snap coin would soon find its way into general circulation. He does not state whether it would be given away by the silver kings or put into circulation by other means. He should not fail to tell how people can get sixteen silver dollars for one gold dollar.—Warren Mail.

Lapis Lazuli.

Lapis lazuli, a peculiar stone, varying in shades from sky blue to dark blue, comes from various parts of Asia and has usually specks of yellow or white iron pyrites, which some believe to be gold or silver. The fine blue color for painting called ultramarine is made from lapis lazuli by grinding it into powder and purifying it from pyrites and other substances which are mixed with it in its natural state. As painters know well, this color is now difficult to obtain genuine since a mode of making it artificially has been discovered by chemists. The difference in price is great, the artificial ultramarine being sold for 8 or 10 shillings a hundredweight, whereas a pound weight of fine real ultramarine would cost from £80 to £100 and upward. The artificial cannot be distinguished from the real by even the most careful chemical tests, the only means of detecting the former being by the microscope, which shows the absence of the sparkling particles of the broken stone from which the real ultramarine is never free.—New York Ledger.

—Labor earns $7,000,000,000 a year in the United States. Free silver coinage will reduce the value of this vast sum one-half. Cheap money cheats labor first.

A STRONG COMMITTEE.

State Chairman John P. Elkin Appoints an Auxiliary Organization.

A SPLENDID LIST OF NAMES

Will Aid the Regular Committee in Conducting the Campaign.

ALL COUNTIES ARE REPRESENTED.

An Evidence of the Fact That the State Chairman Proposes to Use Every Means in His Power to Bring Out the Largest Possible Vote for McKinley and Hobart in Pennsylvania—More Names to be Added.

Chairman Elkin, of the Republican state committee, has announced the appointment of the following members of the auxiliary committee, to which there will be added about a hundred more names. It is generally conceded that this is a thoroughly representative committee, and that the members will contribute very materially to the success of the ticket. The list is as follows:

Philadelphia—Joseph M. Gazzam, A. E. Oppenheimer, Ellis A. Gimbel, Charles Y. Audenreid, Edmund Lovy, H. W. Gray, Joseph N. Snellenburg, William H. Hurley, A. Bacharach & Co., George G. Pierie, Henry Gerstley, William Potter, Charlemagne Tower, Jr., Emanuel Meyerhoff, C. Stuart Patterson, Benjamin F. Greenwald, Jacob E. Ridgway, Richard F. Loper, Ferdinand Marks, Sydney F. Tyler, Samuel D. Lit, Thomas S. Harrison, James D. Pratt, Herman B. Blumenthal, Joseph Wharton, Allen B. Rorke, Henry H. Netter, Edwin S. Cramp, James McManes.

Clarion—Harry R. Wilson.
Strattonville—John W. Jones.
Curwensville—John Patton, Roland D. Swope.
Clearfield—Cyrus Gordon, Frank Smith.
Dubois—John E. Dubois.
Patchinville—Aaron Patchin.
Lock Haven—A. C. Hopkins, Colonel A. L. Merrill.
Bloomsburg—John H. Brown.
Linesville—S. H. Wilson.
Titusville—Colonel J. J. Carter. E. T. [illegible], Colonel C. A. Payne, W. T. Snyder, Lewis K. Hyde, Samuel G. Maxwell.
Meadville—Dr. T. L. Flood, E. A. Hempsted, A. L. Bates, S. Merrell, Walter S. Harper, A. M. Fuller.
Mechanicsburg—T. J. Elcock.
Carlisle—John M. Ray, Frank E. Hollar.
Mt. Holly Springs—Charles H. Mullin.
Steelton—E. C. Felton.
Harrisburg—Edward Bailey, Robert C. Neal, H. M. Kelly, John K. Bowman, Gilbert M. McCauley, E. Sanford, Lewis Bigelow, Edward S. Herman, A. G. Knisely.
Chester—Robert Wetherill, John B. Roach, George B. Lindsay, William B. Broomall.
Upland—Samuel A. Crozer.
Thurlow—Thomas J. Clayton.
Media—William H. Miller.
Yeadon—William Bullock.
Erie—C. M. Reed, J. F. Downing, N. Griswold, James McBrier, Joseph Johnston, W. J. Sands, M. H. Taylor.
Girard—W. C. Culbertson.
Ridgway—— Cartwright.
Scottdale—John R. Byrne.
Uniontown—S. M. Bailey, Judge Ewing.
Tionesta—Hon. Charles A. Randall.
Nebraska—T. B. Collins.
Chambersburg—John R. Orr, James M. Gilmore.
Greencastle—J. P. Rayhouser.
Waynesboro—Jacob H. Stoner.
Mercersburg—R. W. Ritchey.
McConnellsburg—M. R. Shaffner, W. Scott Alexander.
Waynesburg—J. Warren Ray, J. P. Teagarden.
Huntingdon—T. A. B. Patton, William Reed, B. E. Isenberg, J. C. Blair, Dr. R. Allison Miller.
Alexandria—John Phillips.
Mount Union—W. T. Bell, Isaac Taylor, — De Frehn, Sr.
Orbisonia—B. E. Ripple, Dr. George W. James.
Warrior's Mark—J. H. Mattern, Bert Lever.
Indiana—J. M. Stewart.
Blairsville—George Wilkinson.
Saltsburg—B. J. Kelly.
Marion—H. J. Thompson.
Punxsutawney—R. H. Winslow.
Brookville—Joseph B. Henderson.
Mifflintown—Louis E. Atkinson.
New Castle—Jere Lyon, Thomas W. Phillips.
Ellwood City—N. W. Hartman.
New Castle—W. Wallan, W. N. Brown, E. D. Ohl.
Allentown—F. E. Lewis, E. M. Young, E. H. Renninger, Colonel Harry Trexler, William H. Deshler.
Hockendauqua—D. H. Thomas.
Slatington—David McKenna, John W. Ballot.
Catasauqua—James Thomas.
Coopersburg—John Stephens.
Wilkesbarre—Henry M. Palmer, Morgan Williams.
Williamsport—Henry C. Parsons, Charles E. Scott.
Bradford—W. V. Morrick, Myron Watson, W. W. Brown.
Kane—Joshua Davis, J. W. Campbell.
Smethport—W. D. Gallup, James A. McKean.
Sharon—Simon Perkins, Major Alexander McDowell, P. L. Kimberly.
Greenville—Harry Watson, T. C. Gibson.
Mercer—John E. Gordon, Dr. J. C. Weidman, Henry Robinson.
Grove City—W. J. Harshaw.
Jamestown—W. A. McMasters.
West Middlesex—F. M. Powell.
Bristol—B. F. Gilkeson, F. F. Bell.
West Chester—G. M. Phillips, Smedley Darlington, H. B. Buckwalter, Elisha G. Cloud, L. G. McCauley, Joseph H. Baldwin.
Columbia—J. A. Meyers, D. C. Denny.
Athens—Floyd T. Kinner.
Towanda—William T. Davis, Charles L. Tracy.
North Orwell—Frank N. Moore.
Doylestown—Hugh B. Eastburn, Henry W. Watson, Robert J. Yardley, H. J. Shoemaker.
Quakertown—Joseph Thomas.
Butler—Joseph B. Showalter, Andrew Williams, Joseph Hartman, Elmer W. Phillips, Louis Schmeitz.
Ebensburg—F. H. Barker.
Johnstown—George T. Swenk, M. B. Stevens, Colonel Henry H. Kuhn, Cyrus Elder.
Emporium—J. C. Johnston.
Sinnamahoning—Charles Barclay.
Mauch Chunk—J. M. Dreisbach, David G. Watkins, M. S. Kemmerer, Dr. John S. Wentz, C. O. Skeer.
Bellefonte—John P. Harris.
Philipsburg—G. W. Hoover.
State College—Professor George W. Atherton.
Coatesville—A. D. Harlan, Colonel F. B. Speakman.
Phoenixville—Colonel H. H. Gilkyson.
Scranton—Major Everett Warren, Joseph Scranton, Louis A. Watres.
Hilton Grove—Eli F. Grosh.
Farmersville—Samuel M. Seldomridge.
Quarryville—I. Haines Dickinson.
Lancaster—John J. Patterson, F. H. Breneman, Milton S. Hershey. Jacob Stoner.
Manheim—Dr. J. M. Dunlap.
Stroudsburg—Dr. Walton.
Pottstown—George H. Potts, John Meigs, Francis H. Saylor, George B. Lessig.
Ogontz—Joseph Bosler.
Limerick—Isaac Shalkop.
Schwenksville—John G. Prizer.
Huntingdon Valley—Andrew Irwin.
Norristown—Evans Isett, William E. Albertson, John H. Crankshaw.
Franconia—Allen G. Reiff.
Ashbourne—Benjamin Myers.
Cheltenham—Howard Rowland.
Jenkintown—Joseph W. Hunter.
Gettysburg—John C. Lower, S. M. C. Swope.
McSherrystown—Samuel L. Johns.
Allegheny—Arthur Kennedy, Robert McAffee, Charles Geyer.
Pittsburg—William A. Stone, H. W. Oliver, Jr., A. N. Byers, John W. Chalfant, James H. Chambers, Reuben Miller, H. C. Frick, James S. McKean, P. H. Knox, D. Leet Wilson, Captain J. J. Vandergrift, B. F. Jones, Allan W. Wood, Harry W. Paul, William H. Keech, H. K. Porter, John G. Holmes, H. J. Heintz, S. S. Marvin, Thomas C. Jenkins, Samuel Ewart, August Ammon, P. F. Smith, William Steinmeyer, A. Crootsinger, Charles Lockhart, Otto Heeren, George K. Stevenson, Oliver McClintock, Jesse W. Walker, J. S. Seaman, Francis J. Torrence, William Witherow.
Apollo—S. M. Jackson.
Kittanning—D. B. Heiner.
Beaver Falls—S. P. White, John T. Reeves.
New Brighton—C. C. Townsend, Dr. H. S. McConnell, Major J. P. Sherwood.
Rochester—W. F. Shellenberger.
Bedford—Joseph H. Thropp, R. C. Haderman, Dr. S. Eschom.
Birdsboro—George Brooks.
Johanna Heights—Colonel Smith.
Reading—Dr. Trexler, Morton L. Montgomery.
Altoona—John Lloyd, Louis Plack.
Tyrone—A. C. Morris, T. J. Gates.
Bellwood—D. L. May.
Hollidaysburg—J. B. Hemphill.
Arch Springs—John A. Crawford.
Towanda—John K. Newall.

ANDREW JACKSON'S EIGHTH ANNUAL MESSAGE.

"A depreciation of the currency is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing."

The Pensioner's Dollar.

You say you want a little about the old soldiers. Well, my friends, the crisis which is approaching now, the question before the country now, appeals to the old soldier as much as it did in 1861. I am not afraid that any man who has risked his life in his nation's behalf is going to be influenced by the arguments that are addressed to the soldiers now by the financiers, etc., etc.—Mr. Bryan, at Milwaukee, Sept. 5.

Not one word in answer to the question whether the purchasing power of the monthly pension payments to 970,000 pensioners would be reduced by the free coinage of 16 to 1 silver dollars. Not a word as to the effect upon pension payments [illegible] of the "extermination" of the 200 cent dollar" because it is worth too much and buys too much.

We do not assume that veteran soldiers are thinking of nothing but pensions, but they should compel Mr. Bryan to say frankly what would be the effect of free coinage upon the pensioner's dollar. Make him answer the question one way or the other. A frank answer would be interesting to many other persons in addition to those whose names are on the pension rolls.

MR. BRYAN'S RECORD.

Some Facts That Are Worthy of Careful Consideration.

It is a fact which the thinking voter is considering just now, that William J. Bryan does not touch upon the tariff, nor does he refer to the point that his election will mean a continuation of the hard times which have come upon the country as a result of the passage of the Wilson tariff bill—a bill misnamed a measure for revenue, but which produces nothing but a deficit.

Mr. Bryan is eagerly seeking the votes of the farmers, yet on April 7, 1892, he voted in the house in favor of the Springer bill to place wool on the free list, thus striking a blow at every farmer who attempts to diversify his industry by raising sheep. The wool growers of Ohio, of Texas, of the west and southwest, remember this.

On the next day, April 8, 1892, he voted in favor of repealing the duty and admitting free foreign bagging for cotton, machinery for its manufacture, cotton ties and cotton gins. Here he voted against the interest of the workingmen employed in cotton manufacture, or in the building of machinery thereof.

On July 8, 1892, Mr. Bryan voted to reduce the duty on tin plate and to repeal the section of the McKinley law which created the great tin plate industry in the United States. Another blow was then dealt at the workingmen whose votes he now so eagerly seeks!

On May 2, 1892, Mr. Bryan moved to suspend the rules and pass his bill to place binding twine on the free list. He then struck another blow at the workingmen, for hundreds of them found employment in the manufacture of twine. It will not do to say his action was "for the benefit of the farmer," because the price of binding twine is no lower now than it was in 1892. His bill merely gave foreign workmen employment at the expense of the American workmen. It injured the latter, and did not benefit the farmers.

On July 8, 1892, Mr. Bryan voted for the bill to reduce the duty on lead ore, and to discriminate in favor of lead ores containing silver. This bill could not possibly benefit any American workingman. It injured those employed in lead mining and smelting; it injured the men who delve in silver mines. Possibly it helped the men who deal in silver bullion—but certainly not one American workingman.

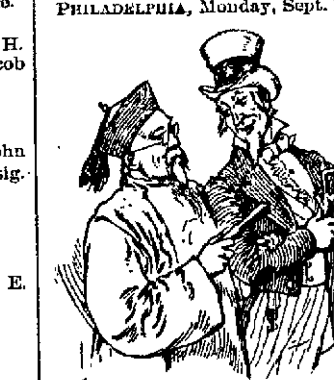
Mr. Bryan's votes in congress were uniformly in favor of measures whose effect was to reduce the wages of American workingmen, and to diminish the amount of work open to them. He voted to reduce or remove the duties on imported farm products. Is a man who votes steadily to promote foreign interests at the expense of our own to be honored with the highest office in the people's gift, as a reward for such action?

Bryan's votes and his voice have been and are in favor of cheap labor and cheap money—for free trade and free silver.

—Abram S. Hewitt proposes to vote direct for McKinley and honest money. He is not going to waste his vote on a third ticket.

The first table cutlery made in the United States was in Greenfield, Mass., in 1834.

WANAMAKER'S.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 14, 1896.



FACTS FOR QUESTIONERS

Home again! Twenty-one buyers cross the Atlantic to glean helpful, useful, beautiful things from the Old World for Philadelphia shoppers. Another finds his shortest route across the Continent and the Pacific to the flowery home of Li Hung Chang. *All are home again.* Our Paris partner, with his organization of watchers, keeps his eye on that half of the world now. Every day is a reception day—to you, Our Public. Goods of beauty and utility blend in decorative effect; they form the stocks as well. Orient and Occident have contributed to the *Four Million Dollar Stock.* The army of helpers grows; the store starts its Fall campaign. Uncle Sam may well be proud to have the nation's guest see the retail mart of the New World—the dress goods store of the world.

COLORED DRESS STUFFS

Twenty-one sections of the store are devoted to Dress Stuffs — and in one section alone—nearest to Thirteenth street entrance — there are shown *two hundred and thirty-six styles of new dress stuffs at*

$1 and $1.25 a Yard.

England, France and Germany contributed the stock—medium rough weaves with curls of mohair; heavy wale goods; pineapple weaves dimpled in their own content; newest covert cloths, boucle effects. Now, we haven't hardly hinted of the newness piled in this one section, and still there's enough for a busy morning's sight-seeing.

There is just one complete dress goods store in this country. It is Wanamaker's.

COLORED CASHMERE

Thirteen colorings — all-wool Cashmere for house gowns and little folks' dresses. We haven't met such value before. 25c. If the maker got his deserts you'd pay half as much again.

Plaids—

Over-the-sea makers send us these all-wool Plaids—twenty-seven styles of them; 38 in. goods, 50c.

FALL CLOTHING IS READY

Spic and span new Clothing for Fall wear! Are you interested? There was no class of careful dresses forgot when we gathered the stocks. Safe economy rules; clothing excellence is here.

For Men—

Fall Overcoats, $7.50 to $25.
Trousers, through-and-through worsted, $3.50 · Trousers for less and more.

For Boys—

School Suits for Fall and Winter, $3.50 and $5—just ready!

At $3.50—Of navy blue cloth and fancy mixed cassimeres; double-breasted jacket. For ages 7 to 16.
At $3 50—Reefer Suits of fancy cassimere; sailor collar; braided. For ages 4 to 7.

"Little Giant" Suits are ready—but scarcely enough here yet to go around. Seams triple stitched; reinforced at knees and seat.

Knee Trousers—A thousand of fancy cheviot, mostly in brownish plaids, 50c.
Knee Trousers of English Corduroy—gray, brown, tan; value $1.25; price 85c.

Both lots in sizes for boys of 4 to 15.

OCTOBER WEDDING STATIONERY

Good form, elegance of stock and workmanship characterize the work of our engraving department. Crane's pure white paper and cards are alone good enough. Invitations, $7.50 to $10 for first hundred sets; $2.50 for each additional hundred sets.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

In a Moving Island of Light.

The cable cars in the city are brightly lighted, but here they move along brightly lighted streets. To get the fullest effect of a brilliantly lighted street car one should see an open trolley car in some suburban district passing along a street among trees and dwelling houses where the lights are not such as are found in the business part of a big city. Not all electric cars are brilliantly lighted, but most of them are, and such a car shooting along a shady, dimly lighted street presents a striking appearance, brilliantly lighted itself and the center of a moving island of light flooding down from its electric lights through the open sides of the car upon the surrounding roadway.—New York Sun.

FINEST AND LARGEST STOCK IN BURLINGTON COUNTY

BREWIN

THE LEADING

MERCHANT TAILOR

SEND FOR SAMPLES

A COMPLETE STOCK OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS.

BREWIN, The Artistic Tailor,

313 HIGH STREET, BURLINGTON, N. J.

BRITISH MINE OWNERS.

Their Probable Profit If the Silver Agitation Should Succeed.

STOCKS HELD BY ENGLAND.

World's Product Theirs and They Would Gain by Free Coinage.

SOME BRITISH EMISSARIES.

Edward Atkinson Wants to Know Whether the Permanent Silver Lobby of Able and Unscrupulous Men Have Been Paid to Work in Washington These Many Years with British Silver.—A Pertinent Query Bearing Upon the Present Campaign.

British owners now hold a large part of the silver stocks of this country, which produce about 50,000,000 ounces of silver a year. British owners now hold nearly all the other productive silver mines of the world—in Australia, Mexico, South America, and elsewhere. Their product, aside from mines in this country, is $125,000,000 ounces a year. The whole silver product comes to 175,000,000 ounces, and is increasing at recent prices. Its bullion value is $115,500,000. The value to which the silvercrat party proposes to raise it by a force bill is $225,750,000. Difference, or additional profit, $110,250,000 a year on the present increasing product. That profit is the motive force of the silvercrat party, three-fourths or more in the British interest. The increase of this mostly British product did not stop when the market price went below 50 cents on a dollar in gold. Why should it? On the official report of the Broken Hill mine of New South Wales, belonging to British owners, it makes 12,000,000 ounces a year, besides a lot of lead, copper and gold.

At the market price of silver bullion it has paid its British stockholders in eight years, on a capital of less than $2,000,000, over $40,000,000 in profits, of which over $25,000,000 was in gold coin, the rest in stocks. The silvercrat party, under the direction of Mr. F. G. Newlands, of Nevada, the leader, and Mr. W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the follower, proposes to double the market value of that bullion. That would give the British owners of the Broken Hill mine an added profit on that one mine, in gold, of more than $10,000,000 a year. That mine produces only 15 per cent. of the world's product, which is mostly British. About an equal profit would fall to the rest of the silver mines, mostly British. Here are two or three little sums for Messrs. Nowlands and Bryan to do

The British Would Profit.

Question 1.—If we, acting on behalf of the silvercrat party, can raise the price of the 12,000,000 ounces of silver from the Broken Hill mine from 66 cents to $1.29 per ounce, how much profit shall we, "incidentally," make for the British owners?

Answer 1.—$1.29 minus 66 cents equals 63 cents; 12,000,000 ounces multiplied by 63 cents equals $7,560,000.

Question 2.—If we raise the price of the rest of the silver bullion product of 163,000,000 ounces, mostly British, from 66 cents to $1 29 an ounce, how much additional profit shall we "incidentally" take out of the pockets of the American workman and put into the pockets of the silvercrats, mostly British?

Answer 2—$1.29 minus 66 equals 63 cents; 163,000,000 ounces multiplied by 63 cents equals $102,690,000.

Question 3.—If the British owners of the Broken Hill mine have made $40,000,000 on 12,000,000 ounces in eight years at the market rate of silver, how much will the mostly British owners make in the next eight years on 175,000,000 ounces a year at $1.29 an ounce, when we have secured their force bill to bring the value of the silver bullion of the world up to that price?

Answer.—Mr. Bryan is now "incidentally" figuring this out, and will give the answer in his next speech.

Mr. Bryan says that these "incidental" (see the last part of his address in New York) profits must not prevent the voters of this country from supporting the silvercrat party. Mr. Bryan goes about the country like a small roaring lion braying about British bankers, and alleging that his opponents are subjecting the money system of this country to British influence. If that sort of talk is taken out of his speeches, what is there left?

Now, if the silvercrat orators regard this sort of sauce suitable for the geese whom they expect to drive, may not a sauce of British silver be rightly served to that kind of gander?

If the whole body of persons who are in good repute in this country to whom have been delegated the highest positions of trust in the custody of the great enterprises of this country, as well as all the conduct of life insurance companies, savings banks, and the like, are actuated by British influence in their efforts to keep the savings of the people as good as British gold, what shall be said of the silvercrats of evil repute who are trying to debase the American dollar to the level of the Mexican dollar and to reduce American wages to the rates of Mexican wages?

British Silver Emissaries.

Is their motive to be attributed to British silver?

Under what influence have sudden conversions been worked in Massachusetts?

Under what influence have the bosses of the political machines been led from the true Democratic party to the silvercratic party?

Has the permanent silver lobby of able and unscrupulous men been paid to work in Washington these many years with British silver?

Who got up the book of lies entitled "Coin's Financial School" and spread it by millions over the country?

Have British emissaries been working for years for the "incidental" issues (see Mr. Bryan) profits of the British silver interest?

Let these silvercrat traducers who prate about British gold and British influence in support of the credit and honor of this nation take warning lest British silver and its influence be brought home to themselves to their own discredit and dishonor.

What Daniel Webster said of a similar body of cheap money men sixty years ago fits this case, with the change of two words, which I have put in brackets:

"He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread. He panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor, which is honest, unsuspecting, and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves, and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble, which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread? Did irredeemable bank paper [silver dollars] over enrich the laborious? Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashness of daring speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor."—Edward Atkinson in New York Times.

The whole system is drained and undermined by indolent ulcers and open sores. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve speedily heals them. It is the best pile cure known. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—Cycles are used in large numbers in Johannesburg, South Africa. It is said there are 4,000 in use by all classes in that place.

Many a day's work is lost by sick headache, caused by indigestion and stomach troubles. DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the most effectual pill for overcoming such difficulties. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—Japan now ranks fifth in population among the nations of the earth, only China, India, Russia and Germany being ahead of it.

"Boys will be boys" but you can't afford to lose any of them. Be ready for the green apple season by having DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure in the house. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill street.

—The police quarters in Mulberry street, New York, are overrun with white rats. The albino rodents are also numerous in the neighborhood.

Poison Ivy, insect bites, bruises, scalds, burns, are quickly cured by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, the great pile cure. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—In Connecticut the rent of farming land is the most serious item of expense in the production of wheat, being no less than $6.31 per acre.

Theories of cure may be discussed at length by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief; and One Minute Cough Cure will give it to them. A safe cure for children. It is "the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results." J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—An old lady in Bucks county, hearing somebody say that the mails were irregular, said: "It was so in my young days—no trusting any of 'em."

If you have ever seen a little child in the agony of summer complaint, you can realize the danger of the trouble and appreciate the value of instantaneous relief always afforded by DeWitt's Colic & Cholery Cure. For dysentery and diarrhœa it is a reliable remedy. We could not afford to recommend this as a cure unless it were a cure. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—The attitude assumed by the early Puritans towards the Quakers was that of men who had been taught by persecution how to persecute.

Don't trifle away time when you have cholery morbus or diarrhœa. Fight them in the beginning with DeWitt's Colic & Cholera Cure. You don't have to wait for results, they are instantaneous, and it leaves the bowels in healthy condition. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

—According to a Seattle despatch the British Columbia banks now refuse to receive United States silver or paper currency.

—During the month of August the number of bicycles entering Fairmount Park reached 138,645, an increase of 108,370 over that of the corresponding month of last year.

It doesn't matter much whether sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, and constipation are caused by neglect or by unavoidable circumstances; DeWitt's Little Early Risers will speedily cure them all. J. Edward Wright, 303 Mill Street.

One Way to be Happy

Is at all times to attend to the comforts of your family. Should any one of them catch a slight Cold or Cough, prepare yourself and call at once on Harry H. Headley, sole agent and get a trial bottle of Otto's Cure, the great German Remedy, Free. We give it away to prove that we have a sure Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Large sizes 50c and 25c.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of DANIEL THOMPSON, late of Bristol borough, Bucks County, deceased.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to
Or DANIEL J. THOMPSON, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a.
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE.

Estate of HANNAH DEVER, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks Co., Pa.

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
Or, C. J. PATTON, Administrator,
GILKESON & WRIGHT, Attorneys.

ESTATE NOTICE

Estate of MARY JAGERMAN, [illegible], Bristol Borough, Bucks County, [illegible].

ALL persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same will present them without delay, in proper order for settlement, to
CASPER HAGERMAN, Administrator.
Or J. C. STUCKERT, Attorney. [illegible]

WILLIAM TERNESON,
Manufacturer & dealer in
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine
Boots, Shoes & Gaiters,
Cor. Mill and Pond Sts., BRISTOL, PA.
A first-class calf skin Gaiter, my own make, $3. Also a full line of John Mundell's Solar Tipped Children's Shoes.

SCHOOL TAX 1896.

Treasurer's Last Call.

Be Prompt or Pay the Penalty.

All School Tax not paid to me on or before the 30th day of 9th month, (September), 1896, will be subject to penalty of five per cent and cost of collection. EDWARD H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

TROLLEY BONDS.

The undersigned will receive subscriptions for a limited amount of bonds of the NEWTOWN, LANGHORNE & BRISTOL TROLLEY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

This road is now in successful operation from Langhorne Borough to the Reading Railroad Station at Langhorne and since the middle of April has carried an average of ten thousand passengers per month.

The bonds now issued are for the purpose of extending the road to Bristol. Two-thirds of the necessary amount are already taken. The bonds are sold at par and bear six per cent interest. For futher particulars apply to
A. WEIR GILKESON, Bristol, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896, at [illegible] o'clock [illegible], at the Sheriff's office, in the Borough of Doylestown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, all the following described real estate, to-wit:

All those two certain lots of land and Messuage situated, lying and being in or near the borough of Morrisville, County of Bucks, State of Pennsylvania, numbered forty-three (43) and forty-four (44) on a plan of lots of Isaac Wood's estate, made by E. G. Weir, C. E., 1889, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Said two lots together fronting or in width 50 feet on the westerly side of Trumbull avenue as laid out on said plan, and extending back in a westerly direction the same width by and between lot No. forty-two (42) on the southerly side thereof and a ten-foot wide alley on the northerly side thereof one hundred and forty-five feet to a ten-foot wide alley.

The improvements thereon erected consist of a nearly new Frame House, 30x16 feet, containing two rooms on first floor and three rooms on second floor; two-story frame barn, 14x11 feet; good well of water on the premises with pump therein.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of GEORGE W. STEPHENS, and to be sold by
ALONZO NICHOLAS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Doylestown, Pa., Sept. 10, 1896.
35-9-10-24

NOTICE.

The following named Justices of the Peace have been appointed by me to collect the outstanding State and County Taxes for the year 1896:

Bristol Borough—WM. LOUDERBOUGH
Bristol Township—JAMES E. MAGILL.
Bedminster—NOAH K. STEAR.
Bensalem—JOHN G VANDEGRIFT.
Bridgeton—JOHN NICE.
Buckingham—T. HOWARD ATKINSON.
Doylestown Borough—WEBSTER GRIM.
Doylestown Township—LOUIS H CLEMENS.
Durham—HARVEY A. SEIFERT.
Falls—BENJAMIN A. WOOLSTON.
Haycock—MAHLON D. FRANKENFIELD.
Hilltown—WM. H. ROSENBERGER.
Hulmeville Borough—JOSEPH KEEN.
Langhorne Borough—J. B. STACKHOUSE.
Langhorne Manor Borough—JOS ESHRICK.
Makefield, Lower—I. WILSON MERRICK
Makefield Upper—WILLIAM H WOOLERY.
Middletown—CORNWELL WOOLSTON.
Milford—OSWIN C. KEIPER.
Morrisville Borough—EDMUND WRIGHT.
New Britain—JACOB C SWARTLEY.
New Hope Borough—T. T. EASTBURN.
Newtown Borough—JOS. S. ELY.
Newtown Township—JOSEPH SLACK.
Nockamixon Township—THEO M. MOYER.
Northampton—ROBERT E. RORER.
Perkasie Borough—SAMUEL R KRAMER.
Plumstead—JOHN F. SHADDINGER.
Quakertown Borough—THOS. T. OCHS.
Rockhill, East—SAMUEL S. GULICK.
Rockhill, West—FRANK P. REITER.
Richland—GEORGE C. KINSEY.
Richlandtown Boro—B. A. BARTHOLOMEW.
Sellersville Borough—HYSLER J. ZANE.
Solebury—WATSON F. PAXSON.
Southampton—FRANK HOGELAND.
Springfield—AARON R. TRUMBAUER.
Telford Borough—J. HOWARD GERHART.
Tullytown Borough—CHAS. MANNINGTON.
Tinicum—WILSON LEAR.
Warminster—GARRET K FINNEY.
Warrington—HOWELL E. McNAIR.
Warwick—G. W. RUBINKAM.
Wrightstown—DAVID SLACK.
Yardley Borough—ROBERT EASTBURN.

On taxes paid on or before NOVEMBER FOURTEENTH an abatement of THREE PER CENT will be allowed. After that date execution will be issued and FIVE PER CENT added with costs.

It is the duty of the Justice to whom the schedule of unpaid taxes shall be delivered by the Treasurer to deliver a written or printed notice to every person named in the schedule, for the service of which said notices the said Justice shall be allowed ten cents each to be paid by the delinquent taxpayer. AARON F. STOVER, Treasurer.
7-4t

Golden Jubilee
OF THE
GREAT MT. HOLLY FAIR!
Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday,
SEPT. 23, 24, 25 AND 26.
New Features, New Specialties,
New Sensations.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS EVERY DAY!
No expense has been spared to make the
....Semi-Centennial Exhibition....
The Greatest in its History.
THE GREAT MT. HOLLY FAIR.
A Fine Speed Programme has been arranged.
REMEMBER THE DATE.

Thinacura
FOR THIN PEOPLE.
ARE YOU THIN?
Flesh made with Thinacura Tablets by a scientific process. They create perfect assimilation of every kind of food, secreting the valuable parts and discarding the worthless. They make thin faces plump and round out the figure. They are the
STANDARD REMEDY
for leanness, containing no arsenic, and absolutely harmless.
Price, prepaid, $1 per box, 6 for $5.
Pamphlet, "How to Get Fat," free.
THE THINACURA COMPANY,
949 Broadway, New York.

S. B. ARDREY & SONS,
Engineers.
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
For Public Buildings, Residences and Greenhouses.
GREENHOUSE VENTILATING.
Pond Street,
Bristol, Pa.

Groceries
In Great Variety
And Cheap
AT FOSTER'S.
Especial care is taken to constantly have on hand the finest Butter, Teas, Coffees, and Spices the market affords. Fruits and Vegetables in season.
EDWARD H. FOSTER,
The DORRANCE
STREET
. . . . GROCER.

Sherman & Peirce,
BRISTOL, PA.
Lumber Yard
Fully stocked with all kinds of Building and Finished Lumber, both PINE AND HARDWOOD.
MILL WORK in variety, including STAIRWAYS and HARDWOOD INTERIOR FINISH.

Farms & Houses
FOR SALE AND
TO RENT.
Rents and all Other Bills Collected.
EDW. N. BOOZ,
No. 10 Wood Street, Bristol, Pa.

EDWARD BARTON,
House Painting in all its Branches.
Plain and Decorative Paper-hanging. Wall Papers for Sale.
No. 153 BUCKLEY ST.

AN OFFICE WHERE
Everything in connection with
REAL ESTATE
IS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO
You can buy a Property, have the deed drawn procure a loan on mortgage, get the building insured and the lot surveyed; the whole transaction completely and carefully attended to by one person, just as you would do it yourself, if you knew how.
A. Weir Gilkeson,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
BRISTOL, PA.

Frank F. Bell & Co.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
1414 S. PENN SQUARE, Phila.
Opposite Broad Street Station, City Hall and near Reading Terminal Station.
STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission and carried on favorable terms.
Orders Executed on all Exchanges.
Direct telephone to floor of Philadelphia Stock Exchange, also private wires to the Cities of New York, Chicago, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore and Richmond.

Upholstering and Repairing
OF FURNITURE of all kinds.
CARPETS beaten, sewed and laid. Window Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers. Mattresses made over—hair thoroughly picked, feathers renovated by steam.
Chairs Re-Caned.
Orders from the surrounding country will receive my personal attention.
Chas. H. Ancker,
No. 109 Cedar St.,
BRISTOL, PA.

Robert Clark,
Upholsterer and
Cabinet Maker,
No. 28 Radcliffe St.
Furniture Repaired, Upholstered, Carpets sewed and laid, Carpets taken up and cleaned, Mattresses renovated, Window Shades made to order, Chairs re-caned, packing of Furniture, and Repairing promptly and satisfactorily attended to.

SCHOOL WILL REOPEN
September 28
A. N. IREDELL,
Radcliffe St., Bristol.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

[illegible] Bucks County Gazette.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

In effect June 26, 1896.

NEW YORK AND EAST—Arrives at 7.45, 9.30, 10.10 A. M., 2.15, 1.30 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 11.30 A. M., 2.30, 7.00 P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at 9.00 A. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND WEST—Arrives at 7.15, 7.45, 9 A. M., 12.30, 4.30, 7.30 P. M. Closes at [illegible] P. M. SUNDAYS—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. Closes at .00 A. M.

NEWPORTVILLE—Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at [illegible]

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c—Arrives at 8.10 A. M. Closes at 11.35 A. M.

NEWPORTVILLE Stage arrives [illegible] leaves [illegible]

Woods [illegible] departs at 12.30 [illegible]

Mails to the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

J. M. WINDER, P. M.

Location of

BOXES AND KEYS.

BRISTOL FIRE-ALARM TELEGRAPH.

24. Box at T. L. Leedom & Co.'s Carpet Mill Key at Thos. L. Leedom & Co.'s office.
25. Box at Dorrance and Canal Streets. Keys at Wilson & Fenimore Co.'s Paper Mill office, T. B. Harkins Foundry Co.'s office, Sherman & Peirce's office
26. Box at Edward T. Steel & Co.'s Mill. Keys at E. T. Steel & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office, Electric Light Station, Fourth ward Hose House.
27. Box at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s Mill. Keys at Wm. H. Grundy & Co.'s office, Rolling Mill office.
34. Box at Doron's office, Radcliffe and Market Streets. Keys at Wm. E. Doron's office, James Wright's store, Police Station, Silbert's Hotel.
36. Box at Dorrance and Cedar Streets. Keys at Comfort's Livery Stable, L. J. Bevan's residence, Dougless' Drug Store.
43. Box at Young's Drug Store, Bath Street. Keys at Young's Drug Store, E. C. Brandon residence, Wilson Randall's residence, S. W. Hayes' store.
45. Box at Buckley Street, east of Pine Street. Keys at Appleton's Mill office, Lewis Jones' Mill office, James Blanche's Saloon.
47. Box at Otter and Linden Streets. Keys at Gas House, Third ward Hose House, C. H. Lyndall's residence, Chas. Yeaman's coal office.
567. Box at America Hose Company House. Keys at America Hose House, Ticket office P. R. R., Joseph Wright's store, M. L. Hellyer's store.

All Policemen and Night Watchmen carry Keys.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

BRISTOL LODGE, No. 25, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS.
Instituted 1780.
Meets Saturday on or before full moon at Masonic Building, Cedar street
William S. Wright, W. M., Bristol,
Harry C. Evans, Secretary, Bristol.

HERMIONE LODGE, No. 100, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Instituted 1868.
Meets every Friday night in Pythian Hall
Pemberton Minster, Chancellor Commander,
Walter F. Hall, K. of R. and S.

HERMIONE DIVISION, No. 10, 3D REG. OF PENNA., UNIFORM RANK KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.
Instituted 1895.
Meets Tuesday night at Pythian hall
William V. Leech, Captain Commanding,
V. V. [illegible] Sir Knight Recorder.

HOPKINS LODGE, No. 87, INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.
Instituted 1843.
Meets every Wednesday night I. O. O. F. Building
William Carson, Noble Grand,
Harvey S. Rue, Secretary.

MARTHA WASHINGTON CHAMBER, No. 2, KNIGHTS OF FRIENDSHIP
Instituted 1883.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
William Haley, Sir Knight Marshal,
George Wright, Cor. Secretary.

JULIA P. SHADE CHAMBER, No. 5, COMPANIONS OF FRIENDSHIP.
Instituted 1890.
Meets every Wednesday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Annie Appleton, W. C. C.,
Miss Dora Weygand, Rec. Secretary.

H. CLAY BEATTY POST, No. 73, G. A. R.
Instituted 1877.
Meets 1st and 3rd Monday night of the month in Washington Hall.
Thomas B. Harkins, Commander,
Wm. A. Barnhill, Adjutant.

H. CLAY BEATTY CIRCLE, No. 2, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.
Instituted 1883.
Meets every Thursday night in Washington Hall.
Mrs. Sarah Pearson, President,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Recording Secretary.

FIDELITY COUNCIL, No. 21, JR. ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS.
Instituted 1882.
Meets every Thursday night at Mohican Hall.
George Callanan, Councillor,
Horace G. Young, Rec. Secretary.

NONPAREIL COUNCIL, ROYAL ARCANUM
Instituted 1887.
Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday night of the month in Washington Hall.
A. K. Joyce, Regent,
Wm. E. Doron, Secretary.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 400, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Instituted 1895.
Meets every Tuesday night in Pythian Hall
George Buckley, Noble Chief,
John K. Young, Master of Records.

MOHICAN TRIBE, NO. 127, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.
Instituted 1870.
Meets every Monday night in Mohican Hall
William E. McMullin, Sachem,
Harry Daniels, Secretary.

NESHAMINY COUNCIL, No. 21, DEGREE OF POCOHONTAS.
Instituted ——.
Meets every Saturday night at Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Mary E. Shores, Pocahontas,
Mrs. Fannie Daniels, Keeper of Records.

LIGHT OF LIBERTY LODGE, No. 135, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Instituted 1884.
Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
James A. Jefferson, Worthy Master,
George W. Fisher, Rec. Secretary.

KEY OF LIBERTY LODGE, JR. ORDER AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, No. 1.
Instituted 1892.
Meets 1st Saturday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Josephine Rolls, W. M.,
Joseph Fisher, R. S.

GOLDEN KEY COURT, No. 3, AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.
Instituted ——.
Meets 3rd Wednesday night of the month in Mohican Hall.
Mrs. Jemima Spencer, Worthy Mistress,
Mrs. Mary E. Young, Rec. Secretary.

COURT ONWARD, No. 89, FORESTERS OF AMERICA.
Instituted 1893.
Meets every Tuesday night in Washington Hall.
James Lister, Chief Ranger,
R. B. Kelly, Financial Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 1, ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.
Instituted 1883.
Meets 1st Thursday night of the month in A. O. H. Hall, Corson street.
Patrick F. Fallon, President,
Thomas Clare, Secretary.

BRISTOL DIVISION, No. 107, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.
Instituted 1882.
Meets every Friday night in Washington Hall.
Jennie McKey, Worthy Patriarch,
George J. Sheppard, Recording Scribe.

BRISTOL CASTLE, No. 103, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.
Instituted 1883.
Meets every Monday night in Washington Hall
Andrew Robinson, Commander,
J. C. Adams, Rec. Secretary.

GEO. J. SHEPPARD, COMPANY G., 2ND REGIMENT, ANCIENT ORDER KNIGHTS OF THE MYSTIC CHAIN.
Instituted 1890.
C. Adams, Captain,
Wm. B. Holt, Orderly Sergeant.

BRISTOL TEMPLE, No. 60, LADIES OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE.
Instituted 1895.
Meet in Washington Hall every second and fourth Monday night.
Mrs. Ella A. Mackie Noble Templar,
Mrs. Hattie Vandegrift, Guardian of Records

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect September 14, 1896

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.37, 6.32, 6.61, 7.21, 7.41, *8.14, 8.24, *9.19, 9.51, *10.29 A. M., 12.02, 12.49, *1.14, *2.51, *3.03, 3.10, 4.02, 4.55, 5.36, 5.43, 6.30, *6.46, *7.82, *7.44, 8.30, 9.27, *11.08 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.29 A. M., *12.04, 12.54, 5.02, 5.36, *7.21, 8.00, *8.20, 8.50, 9.28, *11.08 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, *3.20, 6.09, 6.28, *6.50, 7.34, *8.25, 8.33, *9.00, 9.58, *11.14 A. M., 12.01, 1.04, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *3.52, 4.29, *5.00, 5.10, 5.29, *6.00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.17 P. M.

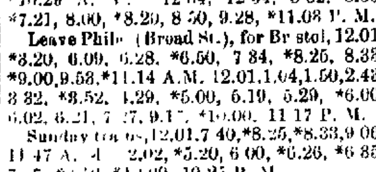
Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.25, *8.33, 9.06, 11.47 A. M., 2.02, *5.20, 6.00, *6.26, *6.85, 7.27, *8.12, *10.00, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains.

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

THE INTERSTATE STEAMBOAT CO.



Steamer Pokanoket,

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

On and after Sunday, Sept. 13.

Leaves Bristol daily, Sundays included, at 9.15 a. m. Leave Pier 8, above Arch St. Phila., 4 p. m.

Steamer Florence

Leaves Bristol for Philadelphia at 8.30 a. m. Leaves Philadelphia for Bristol at 2.30 p. m. Boats land in Philadelphia at Pier 8. North wharves, above Arch Street.

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

In effect August 3, 1896.

Steamers Columbia, John A. Warner, Twilight and Trenton.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia, 7, and 10 a. m., 4 and 5 p. m.

Leave Bristol for Trenton 9.55 a. m. and 5.05 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol, 7.30, a. m., 2, 1.00 and and 6 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Bristol for Philadelphia 8 and 10 a. m., 1.30, 1 and 5 p. m.

Leave Philadelphia for Bristol 8 and 11.30 a. m., 2, 3.30 and 6 p. m.

Leave Bristol for Trenton 10 a. m. 1.20 and 5.20 p. m.

Leave Trenton for Bristol 8.45 a. m., 12.15 and 2.45 p. m.

Commencing Monday, August 3, Steamer Twilight will make daily trips between Philadelphia and Trenton, stopping at Bristol. For time of leaving see Philadelphia and Trenton daily papers.

ANDREW JACKSON'S EIGHTH ANNUAL MESSAGE.

"A depreciation of the currency is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing."

There's the Rub.

The question for the workingman to ask himself is, How will the adoption of a silver basis effect me personally? If he has read any of the campaign literature he knows that it is generally admitted, even by the silverites, that the cost of living will advance materially. Our Popocratic friends say, however, that wages will advance correspondingly. But, will they? There's the rub! Is there any liklihood of employers advancing wages when there are half a dozen idle men waiting to take every job in the land at the wages now prevailing? As William McKinley has put it, the cost of living is the first to go up and the rate of wages is the last to stay down.—Pittston Gazette.

THE SAWDUST DEVELOPER.

A New Paper For Making Permanent Photographic Prints.

An entirely new process of producing permanent prints from photographic negatives has recently been patented by Artigue of Paris. The printing paper he uses is covered with a gelatinous substance which has the property of becoming indissoluble if exposed to light in proportion to the amount of light which is allowed to act upon it. This paper comes in rolls or sheets, but not sensitized, and it is necessary to dip it first into a 5 per cent solution of bichromate before using it. The sensitized sheet of paper is placed in a printing frame under the negative in the usual way, the exposure taking place under artificial light and for a few seconds only.

The operator has no way of telling when the print is sufficiently exposed, for the picture will not show until development, practice being the only guide in this operation. The way the picture is brought out and finished is very curious when compared to the older methods. Two or three quarts of sawdust are mixed into a fluid mass with a sufficient quantity of warm water. A thermometer is used to stir the mass, which ought to be used at a temperature of about 80 degrees F. The temperature of the mixture remains stationary on account of the sawdust used. The exposed print is first dipped into cold water to make it soft, and is then fastened by means of clamps to a plate of plain glass. A can filled with the mixture of sawdust and water is then taken and poured over the print. The picture comes out slowly if the exposure has been properly made. If the picture appears too fast, it is a sign that it has been overexposed, and a cooler mixture of about 68 degrees F. must quickly be taken and poured over the picture, thus retarding its progress and saving it definitely. If the picture should come out too slow, the temperature of the mixture may be raised to 85 degrees F. with impunity.

When the print is strong and clear enough, it is simply placed into cold water to wash off every trace of the bichromate, and it may then be immediately mounted upon cardboard. These prints are of a mellow black color and will never fade or deteriorate. The greatest advantage in using this kind of paper for printing photographs is the fact that no chemicals of any description except bichromate are used. Since paper sensitized with bichromate may be carried along and used for a long time, there is no necessity for carrying even that chemical along, and sawdust can probably be procured anywhere.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat

From Sire to Son.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. Harry H. Headley the leading druggist, is sole agent and is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50c and 25c.

Why is It,

if catarrh is a blood disease, as some claim, that physicians frequently advise change of air and climate to those suffering? Catarrh is a climatic affection, and nothing but a local remedy or a change of climate will cure it. Ely's Cream Balm is so efficient as to do away with the necessity of leaving home and friends, causing instant relief and is a real cure of catarrh.

Champion Shot of the World.

Miss Annie Oakley writes: "Myself and many of the Buffalo Bill Wild West Co. have given Allen's Foot-Ease, the powder to shake into the shoes, a most thorough trial, and it does all if not more than you claim." **It instantly takes the sting out of Corns and Bunions. Allen's Foot Ease is a certain cure for swollen, hot, aching or sweating feet. Sold by all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Sample sent free. Address** ALLEN S. OLMSTED, Le Roy, N. Y.

THE NIMBLE DOLLAR.

How It Will Hop Up and Down When We Have Free Silver.

COST OF LIVING ELSEWHERE

Some Facts of Interest That Should be Carefully Studied.

HOW PRICES ARE GOVERNED.

A Traveler in the East Gives Facts Which are Better Than All the Theories of the Bryan-Altgeld-Tillman Outfit. The Storekeeper Would Have to Put New Prices Upon His Goods Every Day.

Those who so roundly denounce the bankers, especially those residing in London, should stop to think whether they would not be more in the banker's power than ever if free silver ruled the day. Let us see. The present value of silver bullion is governed by the market price in London; hence, one day it might be worth 58 cents, on another day 56 cents, and still on another it might be worth only 50 cents or less. At the present time we have no such fluctuation of the dollar between the time of leaving our offices at night and the time of returning to the same in the morning.

Any one who has been in a country that is on a silver basis, such as Mexico, China, Japan or India, will understand that this is no hypothetical case, but an actual fact, for, as credits are always drawn on London, if a traveler in any one of those countries desires to draw money on his letter of credit he is told that they cannot tell what to charge him until they receive the London rate of exchange, which is based on the market price of silver. During part of the time while I was in Japan exchange was very low, consequent upon rumors of war with Russia, and during those times the price of the Japanese yen, or dollar, dropped, and when the rumors were found to be without foundation exchange rose and the price of the dollar went up. In a week's time its value fluctuated 10 per cent., and in Japan that was no unusual occurrence. Just think of what a commotion that would make here if it should be necessary for a storekeeper to mark over his whole stock of goods every day because the value of the dollar had changed over night.

Since the great decline has taken place in Japan prices for farm produce and merchandise, except during the war, have not risen, but have remained about stationary because of the increased supply, but the price for everything that is purchased outside of Japan in a gold standard country has risen to almost double. Hotel proprietors and those who are forced to buy those articles that are necessary to the conducting of their business, and which are not produced in Japan, have now to pay double what they did before the great decline took place, and yet the hotel proprietors dare not raise the price of their rooms on account of competition. The proprietor of the Grand hotel in Yokohama told me himself that he was making less per day now since silver had declined than before its fall. In Japan the horse is almost an unknown animal as far as transportation purposes are concerned, coolies, both men and women, taking its place. For thirty-eight cents in our money these Japanese runners will pull you in a jinricksha for ten hours at a pace that would kill almost any horse, and yet these runners stand among the highest paid labor in that country.

There are those in the United States who denounce Wall street as a gambling den, and they claim that the free coinage of silver would lessen the use of Wall street. But the whole population of the United States, if we are on a silver basis, would be compelled to look at the London quotations of silver as cabled to Wall street before a single transaction could be made any day without running the risk of loss.

In India it is the same as in Japan. The rupee originally was worth 30 or 32 cents; today it is approximately worth 30 or 32 cents, and some days it is down to 29 cents or up to 34 cents. Prices there for food products are no higher now than before the decline in silver took place, they being governed by the size of the crops, dependent upon the quantity of rain that falls during the wet season. Railway fares are the same, and the price of an ocean passage to England is invariably the same number of rupees. The railroad and the steamship companies cannot raise their rates, but the traveler who comes from a gold standard country can buy his passage for just about one-half what was formally charged.

A good coachman can be had in Bombay for 10 rupees, or, say, $3.20, per month, and an excellent house servant and courier for 1 rupee, or 32 cents per day, with an allowance of 4 annas, or 8 cents, a day for his food, and those house servants constitute the highest paid class of labor in India. These servants are always men, and they commence their day's duties by bringing their master's "chota hazri," or early breakfast, at 7 o'clock in the morning. They help you dress and then proceed to wait upon the table, act as interpreter during your ride, brush your clothes or pipe clay your torpee hat when you return and follow you around like a faithful dog on every occasion, pack your trunk, keep off the horde of beggars that hourly annoy you, and when at night you retire they curl themselves up in their blankets and sleep on the mat outside your door, ready to answer your call. This is a fair example of the best paid class of native labor in India.

The English soldiers in India, of whom there are 100,000 and over, bitterly complain that their wages, as now received in rupees, will not permit them to keep their families in England as they used to do before the depreciation took place, and are loudly clamoring for a compensation allowance to make their depreciated wages equivalent to what they formerly received. They claim that while they are paid the same number of rupees per month as formerly, yet it will buy in England only one-half of what it used to buy. This is exactly what would occur to every salaried man, woman or child in this country if the free coinage of silver policy prevailed. Salaries might remain the same, but one-half of the ability of those salaries to buy coffee, tea, sugar and all imported articles would be gone.

Last year there was imported into the United States about $780,000,000 worth of products which could be classed as necessaries, and all these things had to be paid for in gold or in exports at gold prices. Now, the price of wheat is governed by the London quotation in Mark lane, consequent upon the supply and crop reports received from the Argentine Republic, India and Russia as well as our west. Now, therefore, if business is disarranged in this country so that there are thousands of men out of work and those who are at work get paid in depreciated currency those men cannot afford to be as large consumers of the farmer's wheat and pork as they would otherwise be. The farmer, therefore, would then have more of wheat and pork on hand than he now has, and hence, if normal crops prevailed, the price would in all probability decline, as a greater quantity would be offered in Mark lane. Thus he would probably get less for his labor in depreciated currency under silver than he does now, and so have less purchasing power wherewith to buy his coffee, his sugar, his tea and his tobacco, and most of those articles coming from countries that demand gold in payment.—Ernest R. Ackerman in New York Sun.

MRS. STOWE IN LONDON.

Her Attack on Lord Byron Offended Some of Her English Friends.

Mrs. Stowe had not visited Europe since 1859, and very little had been heard of her since her attack upon Lord Byron in 1869, which irreparably damaged her reputation. Mrs. Stowe made one of the greatest of literary successes with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but she profited but little by the achievement. Her visit to England in 1853 was a blaze of triumph, but she offended many of her European friends by the revelations and comments in her "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," published in 1854, which Macaulay abused as "a mighty foolish and impertinent book." It is, however, a work which can still be looked through with considerable entertainment.

Mrs. Stowe paid a second visit to England in 1856, but the trip was a disappointment, and most of her quondam friends in London utterly ignored her existence, regarding her as obsolete and played out. Her melancholy and mortifying experiences during the visit caused Macaulay to indite some weighty remarks in his diary upon the subject of "lions."

"There is nothing more pitiable than an ex-lion or lioness. London, I have often thought, is like the sorceress in the 'Arabian Nights,' who, by some mysterious law, can love the same object only 40 days. During 40 days she is all fondness. As soon as they are over she not only discards the poor favorite, but turns him into some wretched shape—a mangy dog or spavined horse. How many hundreds of victims have undergone this fate (in London) since I was born! The strongest instances, I think, have been Betty, who was called the Young Roscius, Edward Irving and Mrs. Beecher Stowe."—London Truth.

The Under Dog and His Sympathizers.

I should greatly like it if some gentleman who knows would rise to explain the ethical basis of the universal sympathy in civilized life for what is called the under dog in the fight. To say that it is the instinct of fair play is merely to state the fact in another way—that is, that the world dislikes to see the upper dog worry the under, but on what principle of reason or of morals does it do it?

That it is entirely artificial is evident. Nature abhors the under dog and takes energetic measures to suppress him without anæsthetics and with no flowers at the funeral. If it did not, clearly there would be steady retrogression, and life would tend to ever lower and lower levels. Among gregarious animals of all sorts, in a state of nature and to some extent under domestication, there is not merely the individual but a communal antipathy to weakness. Fierce wolves and timid deer alike kill the sick and wounded or thrust them out of the community. Where they depend upon leaders, if one of those through age or accident becomes inefficient, he is promptly attacked by a younger and more vigorous male and expelled, if not killed outright. Bees, more ruthless than Herod, destroy the entire male contingent.—Scribner's.

An Abundance of Poetry.

I learn with pleasure that, according to Mr. Brander Matthews, "poetry has never been so abundant in America as it is today. Nor is there any falling off in its quality." Really? Who are the Poe and Longfellow of the hour? Their names and portraits are not given. Perhaps there was no room for them. Alas, I fear that in America, as in England, there is more quantity than quality in poetry! Mr. Matthews explains that "there is no falling off in quality," for never has the accomplishment of verse been possessed by more writers." But unless a critic's "muse is the patriotic," how can he maintain that the quality of American verse is as good as, say, as Poe's because a mob of persons have "the accomplishment of verse?" American boys and girls are lucky in having such a short history of national literature to get up. It is as if we began with Shelley. However, no doubt they start the students with Beowulf, as at home.—Andrew Lang.

ANDREW JACKSON'S EIGHTH ANNUAL MESSAGE.

"A depreciation of the currency is always attended by a loss to the laboring classes. This portion of the community have neither time nor opportunity to watch the ebbs and flows of the money market. Engaged from day to day in their useful toils, they do not perceive that, although their wages are nominally the same, or even somewhat higher, they are greatly reduced, in fact, by the rapid increase of currency, which, as it appears to make money abound, they are at first inclined to consider a blessing."

LIQUID CANDY.

An Explanation of How the Saturated Solution Is Sweet Confined.

For the benefit of those who visit the porcelain works at Sevres the guide explains to some extent the processes. Among other things he shows how the delicate cups are made. He holds in his hand a mold, fills it from a tank of porcelain mixture as one would fill a glass with ice water from a cooler, holds it for a moment or two and then pours out the mixture from the mold. The solution is a saturated one—that is to say, a given quantity of the liquid cannot contain any more of the solid than is actually in it. But the mold being porous it withdraws some of the liquid from the mixture, and a portion of the solid part, having lost the water that belongs to it, is deposited in a thin layer along the surface of the mold. This is the cup, and after a number of strengthening processes it becomes the delicate, eggshell porcelain cup.

In much the same way the candy drops are made. The liquid is a saturated solution and will not dissolve any more sugar, just as your coffee in the morning will not dissolve the fourth lump of sugar that you put into it; but, disintegrating it, deposits it at the bottom of the cup. The sweet mixture is poured into molds of absorbent material—starch, for example—which at once begins to absorb the water.

That part of the sugar that has been robbed of its water is deposited against the mold just as the porcelain is, and the result is the liquid drop which, it is to be regretted, has sometimes a little liquor added to it for flavoring. The liquid that is confined within the drop has already all the sugar it can possibly hold, being saturated, so it cannot attack the sugar walls that confine it.

The whole process is a simple and interesting experiment in absorption, although probably not 1 in 1,000 of those who have tasted the candy have had any idea of the method of its manufacture.—Philadelphia Times.

Bryan's Bad Taste.

For a man of his reputed culture Mr. Bryan at times shows a wonderful lack of good sense and good taste. This feature crops out in every speech he makes. His declaration that the Creator did not use any superior kind of mud when he made financiers is a case in point. Such a statement offends not only our sense of decency, but of reverence. Even a nonreligious man turns from such irreverence with disgust. But it seems to be Mr. Bryan's nature to say such things. It is also in accord with the idea that dominates him to array the poor against the well to do. Is such the kind of a man the American people desire to set in the chair of Washington and Adams and Harrison?—Hollidaysburg Register.

SURPLUS OF HORSES.

THERE ARE 125,000 ROAMING THE FIELDS OF THE WEST.

Electricity and Bicycle Rapidly Reducing the Noble Animal to His First Estate. Owners Ready to Give Them Away—Need the Pastures For Cattle.

Imagine a herd of horses aggregating 125,000 for which no practical use can be found. Stockmen of the northwest are today considering what disposition can be made of this immense number of animals.

This great herd roams the prairies of Montana, North Dakota, Washington and northern Idaho. They are grazing upon grass that is required for the sustenance of cattle and sheep and are practically worthless for any purpose. The cause of this serious condition is due to the bicycle and to street car systems operated by electricity and by cable, the use of which within the last few years have so largely done away with the employment of horses. In some of the districts named the horses are increasing so rapidly in numbers that they are actually crowding live stock, used for supplying the meat markets of the country, off ranges where they find grass on which to subsist.

The men who own this vast number of horses, ranging, as they do, over such a large expanse of territory, can devise no means of relief, and they are practically helpless. Excellent horses, unbroken, can be bought for from $5 to $15 a head, but even at this low figure no buyers can be found, while the horses, too valuable to be destroyed and at the same time too expensive to keep alive, continue to multiply.

As a result of the liberal policy adopted by the Northern Pacific and other railroad companies of the northwest, after measures were adopted by the government to circumscribe and keep the Indians within certain bounds, the great ranges at one time occupied by elk, buffalo, deer and antelope were quickly taken up by capitalists, who, having heard of the fame of this region as hunting grounds, established ranches there and began raising stock on a large scale. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were invested in cattle and large herds of stock bought in Texas, Arizona and other states and territories in the southwest and driven to the rich ranges in northern Idaho, North Dakota, Washington and Montana to fatten on the nutritious bunch grass which grows so luxuriantly there. Immense fortunes were made in this way, and cattle kings were numbered by the score.

Among these stockmen were many who raised large herds of horses, either separately or in conjunction with cattle. When the Northern Pacific railroad was completed, much greater accessibility to the horse markets of the east was possible. So encouraging was the investment in horses that many owners increased their herds to as high as 10,000 or 12,000 head.

Attention was given to raising finer grades of horses and abandoning the half breed and broncho grades. Large draft horses at one time found ready sale in the eastern states and in Europe. It was also thought that there would be an excellent market for horses in large cities, where street car companies use these animals for motive power. For a number of years there was much profit in raising stock for street car use, but when electricity and the cable system were adopted the profits in horse raising gradually diminished until, instead of there being gains, there was a constant loss.

Importations of fine breeding stock from Kentucky and eastern states, as well as from England and Scotland, were made, but it was found that the horse industry was on the decrease. Shipments to eastern and middle western states over one railroad alone dropped from 10,000 head yearly to 2,000. To such an extent did the market depreciate that, instead of making money, horse owners found that they they stood a good chance of going into bankruptcy.

Then the bicycle came into general use and the horse raising industry received its final blow. Those who had been in the habit of using saddle horses found that a bicycle did not require to be "broken in," nor did it require feeding or stabling, while in many ways the machine was capable of being applied to greater use than a horse.

This surplus of 125,000 horses consists not alone of bronchos or cattle horses, but in it may be found such stock as coach and Clydesdale horses, nearly all of which, however, are unbroken. Among them are the descendants of some very high priced stallions. One rancher near Walla Walla, Wash., has 3,000 horses on his range, all of which are finely bred. These he is willing to sell at $10 per head, "big and little," as the saying is among cattlemen, which means colts as well as the grown animals. He can find no purchaser for his stock.

The question which is now agitating these stockmen is, "What can be done to rid the ranges of this immense number of horses in order that pasturage may be provided for the large herds of cattle and sheep?" For cattle of this description an amount of pasturage is required which a person other than a stockman or one conversant with the situation cannot imagine. Of course there is no feeding in that part of the country for cattle during winter, for they range out of doors during the entire year; therefore they must depend for food entirely upon the bunch and other grass which grow on the prairies and in the mountains.

In 1895 an experiment was made with a view of providing a way out of the trouble. A plant was established at Portland, Or., for the purpose of slaughtering horses and canning the meat for export to France. The plant was operated less than one year, however, for it did not succeed. Horsemen then sought to induce beef slaughtering, packing and rendering establishments in the United States to take horses for slaughtering purposes, but the attempt failed. The packing house owners absolutely declined to add horse slaughtering and canning to their beef slaughtering industry, on the ground that if it became generally known that they were canning horse meat the sale of their canned beef would be materially affected, if not entirely destroyed.

Proprietors of rendering establishments refused to go west to buy horses "from the range" for the reason that they were able to obtain in the cities all the discarded horses they needed at a few dollars per head, or at the slight cost of hauling them from different parts of cities to their establishments. Horse owners in the west were thus again disappointed in finding a market for their stocks in large cities as they had expected.—New York Herald.

"Oh, dear, how the hours do drag! I wish I knew how to hurry them on."

"Why don't you apply the spur of the moment?"—Washington Times.



"A Good Foundation."

Battle Ax PLUG

A GREAT BIG PIECE FOR 10 CENTS

Lay your foundation with "Battle Ax." It is the corner stone of economy. It is the one tobacco that is both BIG and GOOD. There is no better. There is no other 5-cent plug as large. Try it and see for yourself.

Do you want any Printing?

The attention of the public is directed to the fact that the GAZETTE is better equipped to do Job Printing than any other office in Bristol, or for that matter, than any other office in Lower Bucks county. It has the largest assortment of job types selected with care for beauty of face and diversity of work, and also has a large variety of electro engravings, borders, rules, etc., which go a great ways oft times towards making a good looking and attractive piece of printing. It has four sizes of printing presses of the best makes, and other requisite machinery which enables work to be done in the best manner. The presses are run by steam power and execute their work with precision and rapidity.

The stock of plain and fancy papers, envelopes, cut cards and card board is as large as the demand warrants and is kept up in its variety. A fine line of samples of the latest designs in ball programs, tickets, menu cards, society emblems is kept for the convenience of those who wish something especially attractive.

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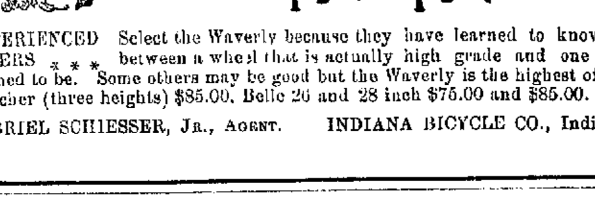
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REGRETS.

As when the seaward ebbing tide doth pour
Out in the low sand spaces,
The parting waves slip back to clasp the shore
With lingering embraces—

So in the tide of life that carries me
From where thy true heart dwells,
Waves of my thoughts and memories turn to thee
With lessening farewells;

Waving of hands; dreams, when the day forgets;
A care half lost in cares;
The saddest of my verses; dim regret;
Thy name among my prayers.

I would the day might come, so waited for,
So patiently besought,
When I returning, should fill up once more
Thy desolated thought,

And fill thy loneliness that lies apart
In still, persistent pain.
Shall I content thee, O thou broken heart,
As the tide comes again

And brims the little seashore lakes and sets
Seaweeds afloat and fills
The silent pools, rivers and rivulets
Among the inland hills?
—"Songs of Adieu."

THE MOOR'S HEAD.

"Curses are nonsensical at all times, Thorndyke, and to talk of them descending from generation to generation—bah!" And the speaker flipped the ashes from his cigar and curled his lip scornfully.

The younger man changed his easy position and smiled

"Of course," said he, "except in this single case. But because it is in my own single family and because I have the written record of it—not relying upon 'old woman tales,' as you express it, I'm afraid I do rather put faith in that wretched curse much, as I would like not to."

"Then I say you are an ass. Any man would be an ass to believe such a lot of pure"—

"Tommy rot?" suggested Thorndyke. "That is what you'd like to say if you were not so elegant, I know. So I'll say it for you. Yes, it looks very much like that, I know, but there's no help for it—I do believe in this particular curse, as I said—and no amount of ridicule can change it. I've tried to change my mind, but—well, perhaps I haven't such small change with me." And he smiled again at the little pleasantry.

Carwin picked up the sword which lay upon the table, and which had brought up the whole subject, and looked at it curiously. It was a heavy old weapon, with jeweled handle and guard, and, though the blade was rusty and nicked now, one could see it had been used in more than one deadly conflict and had seen hard service and years of use in the dim past. It had belonged to a very ancient ancestor of Thorndyke and had been handed down to him with the few other family relics that his father had managed to collect the last time he had been abroad. Beside the sword lay a yellow old paper, from which Thorndyke had been reading when Carwin, his best friend, dropped in for the evening.

"Then what I gather from your narrative," said the latter after turning the weapon about in his hands a few moments, "is that this is the very sword that did the deed. Am I right?"

"You are."

And the story is that away back in the dark ages, before people found that killing every man who crossed you was not the shortest way to heaven, one of your respected forefathers" — nodding to the row of dim old portraits which ran around the cozy room above the bookshelves—"owned this sword and was a knight. When the crusades got to be the fashion, he was seized with a desire to wear a cross upon his shoulder, and also cross his feet when he was buried, and girding this selfsame weapon about him he got himself unto the wars, and, whooping it up, as it were, raced off like the rest of humanity to fight with the Saracens and have a good time generally. And as he had a daughter—a young and pretty daughter—whom he could not take along with the rest of his impedimenta, he left her at home. How do I come on?"

"Finely. Proceed," said Thorndyke, twirling the sword about his head and showing himself no mean fencer as he did so.

"Before leaving, this charmingly dull witted individual—pardon me for calling him names, Thorndyke, but he was a chump—called all the servants up and made them a speech, in which he told them of the great things he intended to do while away and instructed them to be good boys and girls and mind their mistress' slightest wish or prepare to hunt for other places when he returned from his little jaunt. Then he turned the keys over to her and left.

"When he got to the wars, he did some big fighting and distinguished himself, as you, Thorndyke, have a faculty of doing, and though he did not write home every week, as you do, he picked up a young Moor and shipped him back with letters and household expenses for the castle The Moor was a slave, of course, but a handsome fellow—quiet, grave and intelligent—and he made a great impression on every one connected with the castle, the mistress included. He got there about Christmas time, and settled down as if he had intended coming all his life, but only just found the opportunity. For awhile the other servants liked him, but as soon as they found that he was fast becoming a favorite with the daughter of the house, their mistress, they veered round and took to despising him in good old English fashion, and proceeded to make things as hot for his Moorship as possible. Naturally enough this had the effect of making the mistress like him all the more—no, I did not say all the Moor—and to show them she was the head of the house she took the Moor as her constant attendant. He waited upon her everywhere, excepting in her boudoir, and was with her constantly whenever she drove or walked about the grounds of that palatial pile.

"The Moor, being with her so much, very naturally, too, fell in love with her, and as girls then were no more proof against the wiles of foreigners than they are in this matter of fact century, she succumbed to his dusky charms, and one morning bright and early they slipped across the green lawn and into the little chapel in the edge of the woods, where, by alternately browbeating and cajoling the deaf and blind parson, they were married. Am I not interesting, old man?"

"Very," said Thorndyke, laughing at his friend's frank manner. "There is added charm to the tale when 'tis told by you."

"Thank you. Well, they were good and married, and all went well"—

"Until a year had passed," put in Thorndyke.

"Until a year had passed. Then a little one was born—a tiny, light skinned Moor, with blue eyes like its mother and other features copied in miniature from its proud father. Of course there was a great stir when the youngster came, and the truth leaked out, but it was almost forgotten in the additional excitement caused by the return of my lady's father. An uninformed servant who had learned only half of the truth met him at the drawbridge and told him of the supposed to be sad news of his daughter's marriage, and the old gentleman, still with the blood of war in his nostrils and heeding nothing else but the fact, as he thought it was, that his name had been dragged in the dust by his child, dashed into the castle and pushed his way unceremoniously into her room, where she lay a sweet picture upon her bed, the child in her young arms, the sunlight streaming through the open window over her and the little one

"Without a word the half crazed crusader snatched the baby from its mother's arms, and swinging it about his head he dashed it down to the courtyard below, where it lay dead almost before it had breathed the breath of life. Then, before the terrified, stricken mother could realize what had happened, the Moor appeared in the doorway, his dark face wreathed in a Christianlike smile, waiting to greet the father. With an imprecation the crusader sprang at him, and ere the Moor could draw and defend himself he was run through by the sword that had been the death of many a Saracen before him and lay weltering in his own blood at his father-in-law's feet. Then the girl widow understood and, mad with grief and horror at the terrible deed, she pulled herself to her knees, and stretching her white arms out, her yellow hair glistening like burnished gold in the sunlight, she cursed the wretched man—cursed him as only a woman of that day and age could curse one. As the last awful word dropped from his lips she sank back upon the bed unconscious, and a few hours after she was dead.

"From that hour the knight was a changed man. Serious and grave, with a haunted, frightened look upon his hitherto rugged countenance, he went about his estate, a broken, decrepit old man, hardly a shadow of his former self. A few years later he, too, died, but—but I believe that is as far as I can go unaided, old man," concluded Carwin abruptly, turning to Thorndyke

"Why—why—you leave off in the most interesting part, Carwin," said the other, resting from his exercise, which he had kept up in a lazy way while the other talked. "The old knight died, to be sure, but have you forgotten how? Well, he got into trouble with another old fellow over some land, and the other chap fell upon him, unarmed though my forefather was, and slew him. As he fell, he turned his head and gazed on the wound, which was in his right side, and which he tore the clothing from, and after one glance he covered his eyes with one hand, shrieking out something about the Moor's head as he did so.

"There in the shadow of his castle he died a few moments later, and when the servants came running to find him—having heard his death screams—they knew the first curse had fallen, for from the gaping wound in their master's side a clot of blood had risen and taken the form of a head. And to their excited imagination and from the color of the dark fluid it took upon itself the resemblance to the Moor whom the knight had slain so unmercifully as his enemy had just put an end to his life.

"Then they remembered the curse, and looked at each other frightened and awed. The old knight's only son lived to be 80, when one day he wounded himself in the arm. He thought nothing of it until the Moor's head appeared, when he lost his nerve, too, and died the next day. And so for generations it ran, and never once has the eldest son of the eldest son died aught but a violent death, and his death has always been preceded by the appearance of this silent messenger, who has never given a false warning. That is the legend, and I'm sorry to say I sometimes feel as if my death would have to be a violent one to carry out the wretched curse. Being the eldest son of my father, it would end with me were I to die now."

"I trust so, but pray be a little more cheerful and talk of something else besides dying just to accommodate the charming malediction. You are good for many years yet, and—be careful, Thorndyke!"

The other man was lunging at a heavy old bronze plaque which hung on the wall opposite him as Carwin spoke, and the sword bent and snapped back again at each thrust in a manner unpleasant to the latter's ears, as if foreboding some evil. Indeed, hardly had he spoken when there was a sharp crack of breaking steel, and the point of the weapon whistled back from the wall. Thorndyke sprang aside, but too late. The rusty tip of the sword, broken only an inch or two from the point, had already reached him and sank deep into his breast just below the heart, and with a suppressed groan of pain he tumbled into his friend's outstretched arms

Carrying him to the cushioned seat near the fireplace, Carwin tore the coat and shirt from about the wound, and taking a firm grip upon the bit of steel, which just showed itself above the wound, he withdrew it slowly with his muscular fingers and hurled it into the glowing fire

As he did so Thorndyke opened his eyes and struggled to a sitting position, though the other strove to keep him upon the pillows.

"Oh, heavens!" screamed the wounded man wildly "Look, Carwin, look! It is—it is the Moor's head! And I—I"— He stopped, a shiver passed over his now damp body, and he swayed against the wall and from there slid down to the couch dead.

Carwin, with a curious light in his eyes, glanced about the room as an animal might and then back at the Moor's hear. Then he swept one hand down over his friend's bare breast and tore the cloth from the wound, squeezing it viciously in his hand as he did so

A moment passed during which there was no sound save the deep and nervous breathing of the man crouching beside the dead body of Thorndyke. Then slowly the head appeared again, and again he swept it off and crushed it in his hand.

A third time the head came, and Carwin, with staring eyes and chalklike face, staggered to his feet. Then, with one mad look at the horrible thing, he rushed to the door, and wrenching it open screamed for help.—Exchange.

Hard Case.

The difficulties of keeping a "pleasant expression" while being photographed are so many that it seems an unnecessary cruelty to add to them, but Our Boys and Girls has heard of such a case. "I don't believe whippings do children any good," said Mrs. Wiggins. "Why, I whipped Johnny at the photographer's three times because he wouldn't look pleasant, and he still looked as cross as a bear."

Having a Time.

Wickwire—I see that another policeman has been suspended for sleeping on his watch.

Mudge—I have been eating and drinking on mine for a week.—Indianapolis Journal.

Americans Abroad.

An article in a recent periodical speaks of the opinion entertained of Americans abroad by the Europeans with whom they are brought in contact. At a German watering place a group of foreigners were remarking on the conduct of some Americans. A German officer said to an American apropos of that fact: "Why do your countrymen and countrywomen do so much dress parade business at a country hotel in a strange country? We Germans would never think of putting on evening clothes for the smoking room of a hotel." The American was unable to reply.

This has struck many others besides this German. All over the continent you will find in hotels American tourists carefully putting on evening clothes to sit down at the table d'hote while they are about the only people there thus carefully attired. The Germans, Italians, English and French traveling on the continent do not seem to think that it is necessary for them to garb themselves so carefully for the dining room of an ordinary hotel, as this German officer said. In fact, the sneer of many foreigners who speak English about many of these Americans is "overdressed and underbred."

Lord Bramwell's First Success.

Lord Bramwell once described his first success on circuit thus:

"One day I was sitting in my chambers when there came a shagbag attorney with a brief for Maidstone, Platt to lead me. In the course of the case the counsel on the other side raised an objection. Platt answered the point indignantly, and the judge thought so. I whispered something to Platt and found myself on my legs giving my answer. 'Oh, that is quite a different matter Mr. Platt,' said the judge, satisfied and convinced. I sat down, having made a very good impression. I thought briefs would be showered upon me, but they were not—that attorneys would be at my chambers when I returned, but they were not. Still from that time somehow I never looked back."—Temple Bar.

Will Return With Protection.

Confidence and stability are the two factors yet to be obtained.—Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statics.

Stained borders of floors will require doing over once a year if worn places are not to become noticeable. The stain and varnish may be bought and applied separately or mixed together and applied at once. The latter is, of course, the readiest method, but the former is perhaps the more lasting

HE CALLS A HOUSE A "HOOSE."

My gram'pa is a funny man.
He's Scotch as he can be.
I tries to teach him all I can,
But he can't talk like me.
I've told him forty fousand times,
But 'tain't a bit of use.
He always says a man's a "mon"
And calls a house a "hoose."

He plays with me most ev'ry day
And rides me on his knee.
He took me to a picnic once
And dressed up just like me.
He says I am a "bonny bairn"
And kisses me, and when
I asks him why can't he talk right
He says, "I dinna ken."

But me and him has lots of fun.
He's such a funny man.
I dance for him and brush his hair
And loves him all I can.
I calls him Anjrew—that's his name—
And he says I can't talk,
And then he puts my plaidie on
And takes me for a walk.
I tells him forty fousand times,
But 'tain't a bit of use.
He always says a man's a "mon"
And calls a house a "hoose."
—Chicago Interior.

MINNIE'S PATIENCE.

The editor of Fresh Breezes wanted a bright story from my pen, and to that end I had conjured my brain by every device in my power. In vain had I scrutinized the pages of Puck and Life and other suggestive periodicals of that ilk, but no idea came. The red pods of the flowering bean tapped gently against the open window, and the yellow leaves of the cherry lazily floated earthward, whose action my sluggish mind persistently imitated.

The little fire upon the hearth crackled and blazed briskly, trying its best not to feel lost in the throat of the great, old fashioned chimney, for the early autumn mornings in the Tennessee hills were cool enough to make a small fire welcome, especially as country people in that climate are loath to keep closed doors. So the door to the porch stood open, and opposite that was the kitchen door, also open, allowing the odors of an appetizing breakfast unrestrained admittance.

I leaned against the high mantel studying the fire with that peculiar, downcast feeling that comes to one seeking inspiration and finding circumstances utterly adverse.

Finally the andirons riveted my attention—the andirons that Minnie had scoured the day before till they shone as bright as the glowing logs they upheld, and the andirons, together with the sound of the quick, light steps of the girl in the kitchen busily preparing the morning meal, led my mind over the recent events at the farmhouse.

Few girls would have managed a high tempered, domineering, selfish old father so well as Minnie did, and, to my mind, she deserved her success.

Minnie was in love with an honest country lad, and it happened that her father did not approve of him, or pretended he did not He could raise no objection to the young man's character nor to his steady, plodding life, but he was slow, "all fired slow," growled Minnie's father. "Besides, his family ain't much, an his farm ain't wuth the scrapin of a plow. Minnie could do better—a heap better Anyhow, there ain't no call fer her to jump at such a chance, considerin she ain't 20, an since her ma died I can't git along without her," was the emphatic comment of that usually taciturn man, offered to me in return for a word I had spoken with the intention of casting a stone from Minnie's path.

Well, of course, it was none of my business, though I couldn't help being interested in the girl. Minnie had borne patiently with her father, for, several times before Hiram's advent, her company had been shown by unmistakable signs that it was useless to settle to anything like regular business; but Hiram's staying qualities seemed unusual. Besides, Minnie liked him.

One night after her father had significantly wound the clock and made other preparations for retiring, and, seeing no disposition in the young man to do likewise, he slowly turned out the light. Without a word Minnie immediately relit it and repaired with her young man to the wide hall. Her father followed with his pipe, smoked for awhile, then yawned ominously, and finally fell into a state that admitted the issuance of an unearthly snore, which only served to give the young people an excuse for drawing nearer each other and conversing in whispers.

That angered the old man, who started up, kicked the dog until he howled, and in his clumsy attempt to eject the animal managed to turn over the lamp, setting fire to the bare floor. A bucket of water did its duty to the accompaniment of all sorts of invectives and growlings about "young folks what didn't have no better sense 'n ter set round an burn coal oil enough ter git a man in debt, an try ter burn the house down ter boot."

Hiram was roused at last, his eyes gleamed, he stepped forward with an angry ejaculation, but Minnie quickly intercepted with a commanding gesture and the entreaty: "Don't say a word to daddy. Go out on ter the gallery an I'll come in er minute. Now, daddy," she began, admirably controlling herself, "ye kin hev the fire, an the light, the hall, an the hull house—the gallery is good enough fer me an Hiram, but ef ye drive him away from that I will go too."

The old farmer gazed stupidly at his daughter. She evidently meant what she said, and he was not prepared to carry hostilities further that night, so he uttered no word as she shut the door behind her—carefully avoiding slamming it, but it closed nevertheless with a certain emphasis.

Hiram kept up his visits regularly for more than a year, and though the father's reception was always markedly cool he never again attempted to insult him.

One night the suitor ventured to say, "I'm a-comin for Minnie some day."

"Well, ye needn't, young man, an ye won't ef ye know when ye're well off," was the gruff retort.

At one time Minnie tried to reason with her father, but was unsuccessful I knew by her red eyes and lagging steps. She seemed in deep thought for a few days; then she brightened and went about her duties with unusual lightness and song.

I could see that her father watched her every mood, and that he really doted on his motherless daughter, for an expression of immense relief appeared on his face as soon as she was light hearted.

One morning he came into the kitchen in a towering rage, accusing Minnie of intending to elope with Hiram.

She met him calmly, even smiling a little triumphantly I thought, as she answered reassuringly, "Ye needn't fear, father; I ain't goin ter do nothin uv the kind."

"She'd better not," he fumed. If she would be fool enough to do such a thing, he'd turn her out of his house, he'd disinherit her, he'd never look at her again.

Somehow the storm did not dampen the girl's spirits. She hummed a tune as she set the meal on the table, and the old man, as if ashamed of his passion, praised her for a mighty good dinner. But again in a few days he heard the story repeated, this time twitting her of it half jocularly, though he studied her furtively, as she replied mirthfully.

"Most any girl with such a cross old daddy would do it, and no one would blame her," she said. Noting his frown, however, she added wistfully, "I'd rather hev my father's consent ter bein married."

He did not seem quite satisfied, and though he said nothing more he sat smoking meditatively for a long time.

After that I often heard him pace the gallery, as they called the long front porch, until late at night, a sign that he was troubled or watchful, for his custom was to retire almost with the chickens.

He was often up till after midnight, for, being a light sleeper and my window wide open, I was easily disturbed by his clumsy lounging in the shrubbery or his peculiar laryngeal efforts that resembled the rasping of an insect. One evening I overheard a conversation. A young man from an adjoining farm had come over on some errand. I paid no attention to what he was saying to the farmer till he mentioned Hiram's name. Then it occurred to me that he was one of Hiram's friends and that his sister was a bosom confidant of Minnie. He was saying:

"Ye'll hev ter be hextra keerful ternight, fer I heerd one o' the hands a-talkin, an he said thet Hiram's nigger said thet the 'lopement wuz planned fer half arter 1 o'clock ternight sure."

"I've heerd ye say most the same thing afore, an I'm half o' the mind thet ye're a-lyin ter me."

"Call it lyin, then," retorted the other indignantly, "but whut I sh'd be tellin lies fer is more'n I know." Then he resumed with evident good will: "Ef I wuz ye, I'd put er stop to it someways. Why, it'll worrit yer life aout. Ye look now's if ye hedn't had a speck o' sleep fer weeks."

There was nothing about Minnie at the supper table that betokened anything unusual. She was neither hilarious nor dull—simply her pleasant, thoughtful self. One thing, however, I noticed. She did not appear to see that her father left his meal almost untasted and that he studied her demeanor anxiously. Sometimes, amid the feminine clatter that she and I kept up, I fancied she glanced at her father with a sudden gleam of cunning craftiness, which as quickly changed to something like tender remorse.

Minnie's room was next to mine, and a slight noise was easily heard through the thin partition, but everything was so absolutely still that night I thought I could hear her breathe.

The offensive smoke of the farmer's pipe greeted my nostrils as the clock struck 1. Its reverberation had hardly ceased when from my window I watched his dark shadow creep around near the corner under the shrubbery which offered a point of vantage of his daughter's room.

Slowly and silently an hour passed, and the clock in the dining room loudly tolled 1, 2. The old man waited ten minutes longer, then dragged himself from the bushes. I could clearly distinguish his tall, lean figure as he stood apparently gazing up to the window of his daughter's room. Something dropped from his hand, clattering as it struck the ground, and he started into the house. He shuffled off his shoes in the hall, and with awkward cautiousness ascended the stairs.

There was a slight jar, a sudden rustle in the adjoining room; then I distinctly heard the girl's regular breathing.

He neither stopped to listen or knock. The door must have been open, for he entered immediately. A chair stood in the way. He stumbled over it, making a great racket on the uncovered floor. Minnie's voice came sleepily, "What's the matter?" but at the sound of her father's gruff, anxious, "Air ye thar, darter?" she sat up wide awake exclaiming:

"Why, daddy! What's up? Air ye sick?"

"Yes, I air sick—sick ter death o' this cussed business."

"Why, what's the matter wi' you, father?" (She called him father when very affectionate.)

"Minnie, tell me true—tell yer ole daddy, didn't ye hev no notion o' runnin away tornight?"

"Not the least in the world, ye pore ole honey daddy. Whatever put it into yer head?"

"An hev ye no notion o' whippin off wi' Hiram—ain't him an you comin no game on yer ole daddy?"

"A fair enough game, father. Ye know well enough Hiram an me hev been sweethearts a long time, an we hev been waitin patient fer yer consent I shan't never like no other man like I do him, an I think some time my dear ole daddy'll give in, fer he's right clever at heart, an if we kin wait fer his consent, when we might run off easy enough, don't it look like we'll stand by ye as long as we live? Don't it, daddy?"

I could imagine how Minnie caught his hands, and how the poor, wornout old man succumbed just as his artful, loving daughter expected, for I heard him give a broken sob, then her low, comforting tones, reassuring him.

The old andirons reflected Minnie's brightness as she stepped to the door and announced breakfast that morning, and perhaps it was no wonder that I could think of nothing more inspiring all day than the girl's happiness and loyalty, as she excused herself for making the meal a trifle later than usual.

"I was bound ter give father somethin good this mornin—he's deservin it, fer he's promised to set me an Hiram up in housekeepin, an ter stay by us all his life," she said, with a tender glance at the old man, who hastily gulped down his coffee, declaring jocosely he'd take it all back if she failed to continue to feed him on the present excellent fare.—Mary Spaulding Hatch in Springfield Republican.

To Preserve Leather.

A few drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the consuming effect of moldiness and damp. Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never molds, and London merchants, it is said, suffer large bales of this article to lie in the London docks in the most careless manner, knowing that it cannot sustain any injury from damp

A Friend to the Poor.

"He is a great friend to the poor."

"So he is. He will keep any of his friends poor if they will give him half a chance."—Indianapolis Journal.

The writers on chronology give the titles of over 600 books written in German and French on that subject

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A first-class butter cow. Sold for want of pasture. GEORGE WOOLEY, Penns Manor, Pa.

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Johnson Brothers, the popular clothiers at the corner of Mill and Wood streets, are now ready for the Spring and Summertrade. They can dress a man from head to toe in the best style and for a small amount of cash. Their Clothing, Hats, Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Shoes and Neckwear, are all of the latest styles and best makes. They have suits from $5 to $20, honest goods and well made. Hats, from 40 cts. to $3.00. Underwear from $1.00 to $3.00 per suit; and shoes, well made, neat, strong and substantial, at various prices. For reliable goods, bought from standard houses, go to Johnson Brothers. They keep no auction trash upon their premises.

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I have not more coal on hand than all other dealers of my town combined; having such excellent quality of Lehigh Coal it is going out daily, I am therefore compelled to replenish my stock with fresh mined coal constantly.

Covered myself on prices for future delivery; I am able to give purchasers advantage of same.

Before purchasing your winter's supply of coal, call and examine the quality of coal in my yard.

Remember that 2240 pounds of coal is now a legal ton for the state of Pennsylvania, and when ordering your coal insist upon having 2240 pounds for a ton, and not 2000.

Egg, Stove and Chestnut coal at $5 15 per ton of 2240 pounds, which is equivalent in price to $4.60 per ton of 2000 pounds.

Pea coal at $3.75 per ton of 2240 pounds, which is equivalent in price to $3.35 per ton of 2000 pounds. W. E. DORON, Radcliffe and Market streets.

Reopening.

Miss Edith L. Jones will reopen her Kindergarten and Primary School on Monday, September 28, 1896, at the residence of Mr Wm. C. Peirce.

For Sale.

The frame dwelling at No. 817 Pond street, between Washington and Lafayette is offered for sale on easy terms. Inquire of FRED FISHER, 437 Lafayette street.

Houses For Sale.

A rare opportunity to purchase a home or investment. Four six-roomed houses, Nos. 449 to 457 Lafayette Street, for $850; also five six-roomed houses on Spruce Street, Nos. 645 to 658, for $500 each. Terms suitable to purchases. If desirable arrangements can be made for easy monthly payments. Apply to EDW. BARTON, 153 Buckley St., Bristol.

Yellowstone Park Waterfalls.

Yellowstone Park is the great playground of the water nymph. It revels in rills, mountain brooks rivers, both hot and cold, and lakes. It leaps about the great cataracts, disports itself in the rapids, flits through the veils of spray that gracefully sway hither and thither, and plays in the hundreds of cool trout streams that wind from sunlight to shadow, from canyon to meadow. But it finds its highest joy in the myriad waterfalls that abound. Here it abandons itself to pleasure supreme. And what wonder, when such cataracts, falls and cascades are there. Everywhere you find them. At the Grand Canyon are the majestic, deep-toned thunders of the Upper Falls 109 feet, and the Lower Falls 308 feet high. Between the two, Crystal Cascade tumbles down a deep dark glen into the river. Over near Yancey's is beautiful Tower Falls. Isolated in locality, it has for companions the many black, needle like towers that are so stately. Near Morris Geyser Basin are the Virginia Cascades that go pirouetting down a gentle declivity, alongside the road. At the head of Golden Gate is the little Rustic Falls that glides with gentle murmur down into the canyon. Gibbon Falls, in the heart of the wild Gibbon Canyon, is a wide fan of foam and water sliding down the black, slippery rocks for a distance of 80 feet still further into the depths of the range.

If one will take horse and ride from Mammoth Hot Springs up the East Gardiner River road for three miles, he will be repaid by a sight of two or three lovely falls, deep among glens and mountain canyons Overhung by dark rocks and mountains, with only the green for friends and companions they are beautiful pictures in the midst of wild and rugged scenes.

Besides these there are many more, some easily accessible, others far within the hills, that must be searched for by the hardy explorer. They are gems born to blush unseen, except to him who goes in search of them at the same time derives pleasure and health from their pursuit.

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Physician to Philadelphia Almshouse 1888
Began the formulation of the Ballentine Remedies 1889
Finding all Remedies being sold to the people as Homeopathic were made in Factories and not by Doctors, Dr. Ballentine offered his remedies, the result of a lifetime of study, to the people .. 1890
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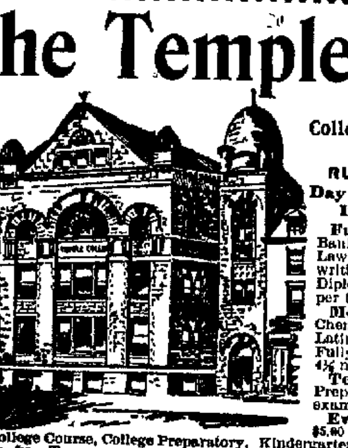
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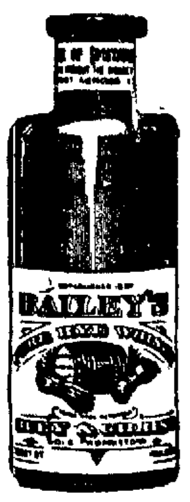
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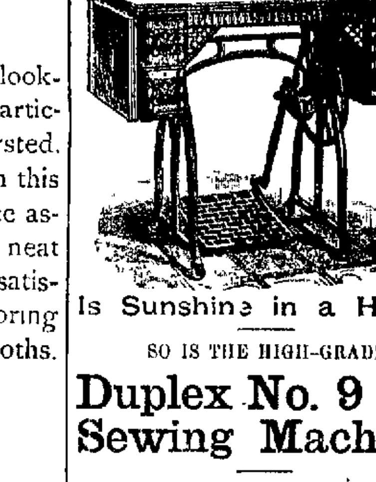


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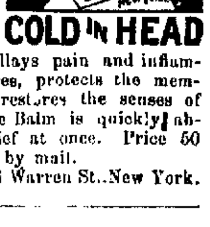
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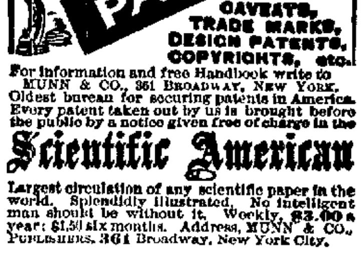
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